A PATRIOT OF ITALY
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 210 BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I, sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia are purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiebling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsimanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 1,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankau	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	New York	Yokohama
Kobe	Osaka	etc.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
Bankers to the Government in Busrah.
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per sent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Seremban	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoilo	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.
The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1 000 and not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £21,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON.
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from date per annum from December not 31 May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

INSURANCE

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
113, Esplanade Road, Fort.

HOTELS

CORONATION DURBAR RESTAURANT
21, Church Gate Street, Fort.
Falooda and Moglai Dishes our Speciality.

THE EVER POPULAR.
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO., Bombay No. 4.

FOR
ANY THING FASHIONABLE
in Chinese Japanese, French and English Silk Piece Goods, Art Embroidery Work, etc.
A VISIT TO OUR SHOW ROOMS
will more than pay your trouble and will get you a chance to select your equirements from quite a variety of up-to-date articles.
AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

HIGH GRADE KEROSINE OILS.

We have in stock for ready delivery the following brands of high grade kerosine oils in cases, packed in America, of The Texas Company, incorporated in Texas, U. S. A.

Brands.		Rates.
Southern Star 150°	(Fire Test) ..	Rs. 7-9-0 per case.
Unicorn brand 125°	(„ „) ..	„ 7-2-0 „ „

The above oils give clear mellow light, restful and pleasing. They give off no odors or smoke and burn steadily to the last drop.
Buyers will be given delivery free of charge.

EMPTY TINS AND BOXES.

We hold large stock of second hand empty kerosine oil tins and boxes suitable for the filling of vegetable oils, etc., and sell the same at moderate rates. Also we make contracts with oil mills and other buyers to supply any quantity for long periods at fixed
Intending buyers should comm...
AHMED HUSEIN & COMPANY
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

THE UNIQUE HINDU LODGE
(UNDER NEW AND EXCELLENT MANAGEMENT.)
Best arrangements for high class ladies and gentlemen.
Well equipped and ventilated rooms with electric fans and lights.
Arrangements for cold and hot water baths in every room.
Substantial Gujrati food under personal supervision.
Substantial telephone, lift, reading room, etc.
Furnished with telephone, lift, reading room, etc.
OPP. CRAWFORD MARKET
AT THE
NRISINHA HINDU LODGE
TRIAL SOLICITED.
Only five minutes' drive from Marine Lines and Bori Bunder.
TELE. 2710. TEL. "LODGE"

SALE BY AUCTION

MENESSE & CO.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGO EX. S.S. "INDIA," LATE S.S. "VORWAERTS."

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, 3rd September, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the Port Trust Ballard Pier, Shed, near the Bombay Port Trust Office, the following goods, being a portion of uncleared and unreleased cargo of the above vessel:—
20 cases enamelled ware, 10 cases soap, 25 cases lamp glass (chimney), 2 cases cotton wicks, 18 cases Berlin wool, 1 case maggi preserves, 4 cases hat racks, 1 case note book, 5 cases pencils, 1 case sweetmeats, 47 cases cigarette paper, 4 cases perfumery, 65 cases ceresin wax, 5 cases sugarware, 3 cases metalware, 15 cases account books, 11 cases iron safes and 11 wooden stands, 12 cases glass and metal buttons, 1 case colour (aniline dye), 2 cases shoes, 5 cases books, 1 case placards, 4 bales (carpets) coir matting, 1 case plaster, 10 cases iron sticks, 7 cases lama braids, 20 cases mineral water (Hunadi Janos), 14 cases felt hats, 4 cases antimony, 2 cases combs, 1 case glassware (electric lamp), 10 cases hurricane lanterns, 27 cases bentwood furniture, 10 cases exercise books, 2 cases glass bangles, 1 case liqueur cabinet, 2 cases garters (cotton and India Rubber fabric).
19 cases cotton goods, such as 1 case tarpaulin, 3 cases prints, 2 cases collar and sleeve cuffs, 1 case bed sheets, and napkins, 12 cases cotton trouserings, 14 cases undershirts, combination girl's dresses, pants, etc., 20 bales woollen and cotton blankets, 10 cases Turkey red yarn.
A deposit of £5 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Meadows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Jail Road, out of Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from and by order of Achyut Balvant Kolhatkar, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1257 of 1914, Harischandra Gurpat Kaduskar vs. Ramchandra Kondajee Kaduskar and others, and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Decree, dated the 21st July, 1917, passed in the above suit sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of September, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the undermentioned property:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land, situate, lying and being on the Jail Road, North side, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 889 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Street No. 58 and 60, and Ward No. 3472, and which said hereditaments and premises are bounded on the East by the property of Khoja Roajee Cooverjee, on the West by the public passage, on the North partly by the property of Mahadu Bapujee and partly by the property of Bona Ventura Cardoza, and on the South by the said Jail Road.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Judah and Soloman, Attorneys for the Receiver, at their Office, 2, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd September 1917.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 2 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily. Rs.	Sunday. Rs.
Local	30	5 per annum.
Up-country	35	6 per annum.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

PLEASE order Rainy season and Cold weather vegetable and flower seeds and plants, etc., etc., from THE OUDH SEED STORES, LUCKNOW. Catalogue, Post free. 9614

STAMPS—India. Native States, 75, 100, 150, 200, Rs. 4, 6, 12, 25, Chinaware, Embroideries, Manuscript Shahnama, B. PONCHAJI, Medow Street. 9607

ROCCELLA WEED yielded can supply Ocean weed yielding rich purple dye for cotton or wool upto 200 cwts. Offers invited. Apply to K. N. DESAI, Savantvadi. 9502

THE "EMPIRE" is a BRITISH MADE TYPEWRITER. Hence efficiency combined with durability. Sole Agents, CITY SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ASTROLOGER and PALMIST.—Professor JEHANGIR FIROZ, the eminent Astrologer and Palmist has returned from up-country. Lives read with remarkable accuracy. All matters treated strictly confidential. Fees moderate. Mariam Building, opposite Cama Baug. 9621

SCIENCE v/s. OPERATION.—Piles radically cured. Both external and internal of any standing. Price Rs 4 per phial. Leucoderma or White Leprosy Guaranteed cure. Price Rs. 4. Cure for the Deaf. The deaf can hear after using the medicine internally. Rs. 5 per bottle. A. WHITE & Co., 50, Tollygunge, CALCUTTA. 9615

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR BOYS and GIRLS.—B. G. DESAI'S MATRICULATION CLASS, English, Mathematics. Daily (7-30—9 a.m.) Chanda Ramjee Girls' School, Bombay 4. 9580.

FRUITS.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES.—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 3/8, all charges included, by V.P. parcel post. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Panjab. 9601.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR TYRES and TUBES for cheapest, prompt and reliable vulcanising at as. 8 and 4 per inch respectively. Cars on hire and for sale. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES and MOTOR TRANSPORT CO., LTD., Hughes Road, Chaupatty, Bombay. A.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A TYPIST for English, and Gujerati Machines. One knowing correspondence preferred. Apply sharp to Messrs. AHMED HUSSAIN, & CO., Khadak Mandvi Post, Bombay. 9583

WANTED—A SECOND CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER for Shahpura Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factory. Apply to Box No. 134, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9551

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A EUROPEAN or a fair ANGLO-INDIAN NURSE for Massage Work. Apply Box No. 148, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9616

WANTED.—An experienced TYPIST, immediately. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 147, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9612.

WANTED.—A qualified ELECTRICAL ENGINEER for Rajnagar, pay Rs. 250 with free quarters. PRIYANATH BANRUJE, Acting General Manager, Raj Darbhanga. 28th August, 1917. 9618

WANTED.—SHORTHAND TYPIST having experience in an Attorney's line. Apply sharp stating salary to Box No. 144 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9606

WANTED.—CARDING and SPINNING MANAGER and ASSISTANTS for Bombay and Ahmedabad Mill. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with terms and testimonials to Box No. 149 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9619

WANTED—Experienced CLERK well versed in correspondence and outdoor duties. Sound knowledge of English and typing essential. Apply Box No. 145, "Bombay Chronicle." 9608

WANTED—GOVERNESS, having good experience for nursing children required staying day and night. Pay Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 per mensem with food. Apply with certificates to Box No. 126, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9525

WANTED—Competent TELEPHONE CLERKS having good knowledge of English for a first class hotel in Bombay. Apply stating terms with copy of testimonials to Box No. 141, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9585

WANTED—At once residential HINDU MIDWIFE and NURSE for middle class family for six months. Pay Rs. 30 with boarding and lodging. Apply in person to S. B. NAGARKAR, Shantiniwas, Lakshmi Narayen Lane, behind Topiwala's Chawl, Lamington Road.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A smart MECHANIC thoroughly conversant with Motor Machinery to Superintend Motor Garage in a Native State. Must be able to drive Cars. Salary about Rs. 300 per month according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 150 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9620

WANTED—QUALIFIED CLERKS on Rs. 20 and 22 per mensem on the permanent establishment and one on Rs. 25, on the Temporary Establishment of this office. Those who have passed the Government School Final Examination, only need apply before the 10th September, 1917. W. R. PHILPOT-BROOKES, A.M.I.C.E., Aug. 29th August, 1917. 9579

WANTED.—A PROFESSOR of MATHEMATICS for the Sanatan Dharam College Lahore; competent to teach upto M. A. Standard. Salary Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 350 A higher salary might be given to on with a brilliant record. Apply with testimonials stating qualifications, age, previous experience and religious views, etc., to LALA GOPAL CHAND, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Lahore, Honorary Secretary. 9452

WANTED

WANTED—AGENTS by The Eastern Industrial Works for Phenyle. Sealing Wax, Black, Japan, etc. Write G. V. MEHTA & Co., Shanghvi Sadan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 9559

WANTED—LARGE BUSINESS PREMISES by an old established European firm, in or near Fort. Apply at once to Box No. 125, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9519

WANTED—HYDRAULIC PUMPING ENGINES by Nasmyth and Boilers 30' by 7' by 125. Write or see personally COLABA PRESS Co's OFFICE 65, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 9535

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—Smart U. H. L. COLD ART STEEL COMBINATION ROLL TOP Brief and Foolscap size TYPEWRITER TABLES and CABINETS by Toledo Metal Furniture Co., of America, at MEHTA AUCTIONEER'S ROOMS, 53, Medows Street, Fort. 977

B. S. A. PUCCA PATH RACERS, the machine which has been the top notch in cycle racing world. Rs. 206. Only a few received. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona. C

FOR SALE—One Hudson six seated working MOTOR 35 H. P. 4 cylinders with tube, tyres, English body, Boush Magneto and other Materials, can consume one gallon petrol for 20 miles. No brokers required. Apply to Box No. 139, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9582

FOR SALE.—On the MAHIM FORESHORE abutting on the WESTERN AVENUE, a large piece of land, measuring 31,902 square yards having a Sea Frontage of 1,040 feet eminently suitable for fine Seaside residences or big Industrial concern. For particulars apply Messrs. CAPTAIN and VAIDYA, Solicitors, 121, Esplanade Road. 9442

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—2in. DONKEY PUMP, in good order. Apply to Box No. 140, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 9584

FOR SALE.—PIANO of Messrs. Rost & Co., Apply opposite Parsi Sanitarium, Cumballa Hill, Swiss Lodge Bungalow. 9617

FOR SALE—One PORTABLE ENGINE with BOILER N. H. P. 8, working pressure 120. Apply to DAUDBHOY NOORBHOY CHOONIA, Kamatipura, Sukhlaji Street, Bombay. 9611

FOR SALE—DISPENSARY FURNITURE—One large counter, two large bottle stands, one writing-table, one operation table and two old sofas. The lot for Rs. 120. Apply to Box No. 146, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9609

FOR SALE.—OWNER-DRIVEN FORD CAR. Fitted with electric self-starter, bright head and tail lights, English wire wheels, with an auto-adjusting spare wheel. Run about 1,500 miles. Kept in very good condition. Cost Rs. 3,800. Nearest offers solicited within seven days. Apply ROOM No. 426, TAJ MAHAL HOTEL 9613

FOR SALE—English Fire Bricks, Boiler Accessories, one Water Heater 3½ft. by 6ft., one Wrought Iron Tank, length 45½ft., width 13ft. and depth 4ft., 4 Wrought Iron Staircases with platform, railing, etc., 16ft. long, 4ft. broad, steps 1ft. wide and 7in. high. Apply MEGHJI VALABHDASS, 222, Musjid Bunder Road. 9564

TO BE LET.

TO LET—TOP and GROUND FLOOR FLATS also STABLES for MOTOR CARS at Rebsch Street, Club Road, Byculla. Apply to MAHOMEDALLY ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, Tent Factory, Tardeo. 9610

TO LET—One HANDSOME BUNGALOW, "SEA-VIEW," with Electric Lights, at Warden Road, opposite Battery. Apply to Mr. MATHURADAS MUNJE, Jariwalla Mansion, Hughes Road, Bombay. 9537

TO BE LET—AT ANDHERI, Murzban abad Road from 1st October, a spacious storeyed Bungalow MOUNT PLEASANT standing on an elevated position. Furnished with nice gardens extensive compound and wells. Commanding grand views on all sides. Five minutes' walk from station. Rent monthly Rs. 300. Apply to Mr. TRIBHOVANDAS VURJEVANDAS, 5-7, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. 9498

PUBLIC NOTICES

COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 40 per Share will be paid at the registered Office of the Company 23, Church Gate Street, on and after Thursday the 6th inst., during Office hours to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 1st inst., on production of their Share Certificates.

J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR & Co.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 1st Sept. 1917. 9633

NOTICE.

OUR ARAB STABLES at Moreland Road are CLOSED from the 1st September and we have made temporary arrangements for receiving fresh Arabs at the Bellasis Road Stables, of Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Co., where they can be seen. 9578

ABDUL WAHED MIRZA & CO.,
9578

BOOTS FOR SALE.

478 PAIRS of BOOTS KNEE and 716 pairs of Wellingtons for sale. Samples can be seen at the ARMY CLOTHING FACTORY, Colaba. Intending buyers should give their quotations by the 6th instant 9590.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 25 per share, free of Income Tax, has been declared for the half-year ending 30th June, 1917, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after Monday, the 3rd of September, 1917. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to each share-holder to his address last standing in the Register.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 18th August, 1917 to September 1st 1917, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
TATA SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay 25th July, 1917. 9077

GWALIOR STATE WORKSHOPS.

SALE OF COPPER SCRAP.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of COPPER SCRAP collected from pure Copper Sheets used for Copper Coins, of which some tons are offered for sale.

Tenders will be received for the whole or part of the Copper Scrap up to 15th September 1917.

Intending purchasers desiring to have sample of the Copper Scrap will be supplied with the same on receipt of a remittance of Rupee one.

The Copper Scrap will be delivered F. O. R. Gwalior (G. I. P. Railway.)

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

B. B. PAGNIS, L. A. A.,
Manager, State Workshops,
Gwalior.
Dated 17th August, 1917. 9424

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of SECRETARY and CHIEF ACCOUNTANT to the BOMBAY CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST on a salary of Rs. 500 rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 800 per mensem.

Applications must be accompanied by recommendations from applicant's present and recent employers and must reach the CHAIRMAN, BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST, before 1st NOVEMBER, 1917.

The selected candidate will have to take up his appointment on 22nd JANUARY, 1918. 9624.

NOTICE.

WANTED FOR THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE, MAHIM, BOMBAY.

(1) A MISTRESS for the Infants and Standard I, non-resident, Rs. 65 a month.
(2) A MISTRESS for Standards II and III, non-resident, Rs. 90 a month.
(3) A DUTY MISTRESS to take all out of School duty, resident, Rs. 50 a month with board, lodging, and laundry.

Railway fares to Bombay paid for non-resident mistresses.

Apply to Mr. H. J. DIBBS, Bank of Bombay, Bombay. 9623.

NOTICE.

DR. J. I. DE QUADROS has resumed work and can be consulted daily at Kemp & Co., Byculla Branch, from

7 to 9-30 a.m.
11-30 a.m. to 1 p.m.
4 to 7 p.m.

and at Kemp & Co.'s Taj Mahal Hotel Branch from 10 to 11 a.m. daily. 9565

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ZAINUB BIBI, widow of ABDULLA SARUNG bin PIRBUX, of Bombay Bengali Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at the time of her death at Temkar Street, without the Fort—Deceased.

HAJRABIBI, daughter of ABDULLA SARUNG PIRBUX and wife of MIYA JAN ABDUL BARI, of Bombay, Bengali Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Temkar Street, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-eighth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 28th day of August, 1917.
Messrs. KANGA AND SAYANI,
Petitioner's Attorneys. 9627

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of MAGANLAL MOTIRAM GANDHI, widower a Registration Clerk, in the Assessment Department in Bombay Municipality of Bombay Hindu Bania Inhabitant .....Deceased.

RATILAL MAGANLAL GANDHI, of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Student, residing at Dadi Sett Agiary Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-eighth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 29th day of August, 1917.
Messrs. MULJEE & THAKOREDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys. 9626

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MERWANJI EDULJI DAVER of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the property described in the schedule hereunder written. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office situate at 91, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same will if any, be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground situate at and fronting on the South side of Mughbhat Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand two hundred and sixty three square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 47, 47 and 47 New Nos. 358 and 359 Old Survey Nos. 501 and 501 and New Survey Nos. 7579 and 7580 together with the several messuages tenements dwelling houses range or chawls buildings and stables standing thereon which were assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 617, 618, 619 and 620 Street Nos. 37, 2, 3 and 4 and are bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Balcrishna Moroba Sett, on or towards the West by the property of Bhanji Bhimji on or towards the South partly by the property of Shanker Bapoobhutt partly by the property of Bhawoo Vithoba and partly by the property of Crushnabai widow of Janardhan Vithoba and on or towards the North by the aforesaid Mughbhat Street.

Dated this 1st day of September, 1917.
MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & Co.
9625 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 921 of 1917.

DEOKARAN MULJI, of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitant, the Manager and Trustee of the Lalbag Charities, residing at Princess Street, outside the Fort, on behalf of himself and all other members of the Jain Swetambei Sangh (Sect) of Bombay ..... Plaintiff

V/S.

1 PANACHAND BHAGUBHAI, 2. MULCHAND HIRACHAND both of Bombay Jain Inhabitants merchants, residing at Mumbadevi, outside the Fort of Bombay; 3. Messrs. GANESHMAL SOBHAGMAL, a firm, carrying on business as Shroffs at Mumbadevi, outside the Fort of Bombay. 4. Keshrichand Kalyanchand, carrying on business as pearl merchant at Mumbadevi outside the Fort of Bombay, and 5. Messrs. GADMAL GUMANLAL, a firm, carrying on business as Shrofis, at Pydhonie, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

PURUSUANT to the provisions of O 1 R 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure of 1908 and pursuant to the Judge's Order dated 24th August, 1917, Notice is hereby given that the Plaintiff abovenamed has on behalf of himself and all other members of the Jain Swetambei Sangh (Sect) of Bombay on the 24th day of August, 1917, presented a plaint in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay against the Defendants aforesaid praying:—

(a) that the defendants may be ordered to render a full and true account of all sums received by them by way of subscriptions, fees, offerings and donations mentioned in paras 4 and 5 of the plaint and to pay to the Plaintiff as such manager whatever may be found due on taking such accounts.
(b) that for taking such accounts all necessary directions may be given and inquiries made.
(c) that the defendants may be ordered to furnish to the plaintiff a list or lists of all outstandings yet to be recovered.
(d) that the defendants may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Honourable Court from collecting the said outstandings or from parting with the funds belonging to the said Lalbag charities now in their hands.
(e) that pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit a Receiver may be appointed to take possession of the said funds now in the hands of the defendants or any of them and to collect the said outstandings.
(f) that in the alternatives the defendants or any one or more of them may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff a sum of Rs. 25,000 or such other sum as this Honourable Court may deem fit by way of damages referred to in para 12 of the Plaint.
(g) that the defendants or any one or more of them be ordered to pay the costs of this suit with interest on Judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment and that this Honourable Court has fixed the 29th day of October 1917 for the hearing of the said suit.

Dated this 29th day of August, 1917.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 29th day of August 1917.
MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
9622 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC., AND 435 EMPTY PACKING CASES.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of September, 1917, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at their auction rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, valuable household furniture etc., comprising, dining table, chairs, dinner waggons, sideboards, meatsafe cabinets, dressing and wash hand tables, chest of drawers, almirahs, glass door cupboards, clothes and gown, presses, sofas etc., etc.

The property of Lieut. M. Saresore and others.

The above is on view.

By order of the Firm concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Charles A. Jefferson 435 empty packing cases.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd September, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

SALE ON FRIDAY, the 7TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1917, AT 2-30 P.M., (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VERY RARE GOLD, SILVER AND COPPER COINS AND A COLLECTION OF OLD CHINAWARE.

Property of Late Mr. Amiroodin Tyebji.

On FRIDAY, the 7th day of September, 1917, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by public auction, in the shop next to the National Bank of India Ltd., and opposite the Currency Office, Fort, (where the things have been removed for sale), a large collection of valuable and rare gold, silver and copper coins, such as Old English French, German, Austrian, Brazilian, Persian, Indian, Egyptian Turkish and Chinese, large and small coins, also very old and rare China jars" vases wall plates, kettles, cups and saucers, and bowls etc., also rich Satsuma vases, plates and tea sets, a rich collection of ivoryware, one marble clock by Lund and Blockley one pair richly carved blackwood pier tables etc., etc. The property of the late Mr. Amiroodin Tyebji.

N. B.—Gold and Silver coins will be first put up in one lot and if the reserved bid is not reached, then the same will be sold separately

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Manilal Mooljee and with the consent of the Custodian of Enemy property, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, household furniture such as single and double door glass almyrahs, large office able and chairs, bentwood arm and armless chairs, whatnots, large sideboard, teapoys and side tables, revolving book cases, glass book cases, jardeniers, marble top dressing and washing tables, dressing chest of drawers, partition screen, Singapore cane chairs, electric lamps, tennis bats, English enamelled bath tubs, hat and umbrella stand, meatsafe, glass and platedware, etc., etc. The property of Messrs. F. Collischorn and others, at present interned at Ahmednagar.

Also the property of another gentleman consisting of drawing room suit glass door almyrah, sideboard, ice boxes, etc.

The above will be no view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 3rd September, 1917.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF THE BUILDING MATERIALS OF THE BUILDING OF MULJI JETHA MARKET.

Under instructions from the New Piece Goods Bazar Co. Ltd., and on account and risk of Borah Esmalji Mulla Vallibhoy of Bhusari Mohalla, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of SEPTEMBER 1917 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Champagully, the remaining building materials of the Building of the above mentioned Company.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Austioneers.
Bombay, 3rd September, 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

—NOT TO HAVE SEEN—

"THE GREAT SECRET"

(THE TWO AND A QUARTER MILLION SERIAL)

IS

A GREAT CALAMITY

START SEEING IT TO-NIGHT

AT THE

OLYMPIA

SANDHURST ROAD (West.)

Full Synopsis of the Serial to be had free for the asking. Ask for it and read it, if you have not seen the preceding chapters.

We have Nothing of the Loud Talk and No Sense.

WE GIVE THE REAL STUFF.

And in the Cinema Field

"LIBERTY

OR

LOVE'S BATTLEFIELD"

Is the Grandest and Most Attractive Serial of the Day.

Third Instalment 10,000 Feet Long

AT THE

NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA.

Saturday, 1st September

MISS MARIE WALCAMP

AND

EDDIE POLO

Making Roars of Excitement.

PRICES HALF ONLY

SAT. & SUN. PRIZE MATINEES at 3-30 and 5-15 and Every Night at 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30 (S.T.).

NEW SANDHURST ROAD.

Teleph ne No. 2417

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE
THE EMPIRE

Bombay's Premier Picture Theatre
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15, & 10 P. M.
A GREAT GOLD ROOSTER PLAY

"KICK IN"
"KICK IN"

A thrilling American "Crook" Drama produced by the famous Gold Rooster Studios.

"KICK IN"

A drama with a "Punch."
A detective play of the best.

"KICK IN"

The film to beat the wet weather.

"KICK IN"

The grand story of a reformed criminal and a merciless detective.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in his latest furore
"CHARLIE IN TROUBLE"

EXCELSIOR PICTURES

Every Evening at 6-30.
RUDYARD KIPLING'S
Masterpiece
"THE LIGHT THAT FAILED."
Pathe Gold Rooster Play in 5 parts.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Unavoidably postponed until September 19th, 20th & 21st at 9-30 p. m.
A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
and an interpretation of the
"RUBAIYAT OF OMAR KHAYYAM"
by Mrs. E. V. WATSON
in aid of
THE LEAGUE OF MERCY
under the patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR & LADY WILLINGDON, C. I.
Music arranged by
PROFESSOR DAWSON.
60 PERFORMERS.
Prices: Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1.
PLAN AT ROSE & Co.
from August 28.

DON'T

miss seeing this week's most exciting instalment of the universal supper serial named

"THE PURPLE MASK"
READ

what the daily papers say and hear what the picture goers and the public speak about it. By one unanimous voice they say

THIS

is really something new in serials, characterized by sheer mystery, tense thrills baffling plot, charming romance.

Thrice nightly every day
7-15, 9, & 10-45.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
Tel. 1882.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
ANOTHER TREMENDOUS WEEK-END SUCCESS
BY THE
HOWITT-PHILLIPS COMPANY.
TO NIGHT AT 9-30
THE GREAT THREE-GENERATION PLAY:
"MILESTONES"
Which shows the changes not only in modern science but in human temperament, wrought by the advancing years.

TO-MORROW (Tuesday) AT 9-30 P.M.
The Brilliant Comedy:
"A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS"
From the Criterion Theatre.

WEDNESDAY AT 9-30 P. M.
The great hit of the season:
"PEG O' MY HEART"

THURSDAY AT 9-30 P. M.
The Roaring Farce:
"WHAT THE BUTLER SAW"
The Butler—Mr. Wheeler Dryden.

FRIDAY AT 9-30 P.M.
"THE STORY OF THE ROSARY"
Last Saturday's huge success.

SATURDAY AT 9-30 P. M.
The greatest of farces:
"THE GLAD EYE"

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 5 P.M.
OWING TO NUMEROUS REQUESTS
"PEG O' MY HEART."
will be played at the Matinee on SATURDAY 8th instead of the play now billed.

Night prices: Rs 4, 3, 2, 1 and ans. 8. Boxes Rs. 15 to 45.
Matinee prices: Rs 3, 1-8, 1, and Ans. 8. Boxes, Rs 12 and upwards.
Booking at Rose and Co. from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m week days; Saturday till 1 p.m.

PLANS OPEN ON WEDNESDAY AT 10 a.m. FOR MATINEE.

SPLENDID PICTURE PROGRAMME.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45
"THE MAGPIE"
"THE DRIFTER"
"A HASTY HAZING"
PATHE GAZETTE.
AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices: Rs 1/8, Re 1, Ans 8 and 4. Box seats Rs. 2.

6-30 TO-NIGHT 10-0
GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDES
PALACE OF VARIETIES
presents
FROLICS IN FROGLAND
By
ZILLA XAIDA & QUEENIE
And
MONSTER VARIETIES
By
LA PETIT ZILLA
MISS XAIDA STELLA
MISS QUEENIE LLOYD
And
THE WEATHERLEYS
In their
MUSICAL NOVELTY ACT
And
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
Comedy
Thursday, September 6th, 1917.
WONG TOY SUN
MARVELLOUS
CHINESE TRANSFORMIST
assisted by a
CHARMING LADY
THE
LADY IN RED
THE GIRL WITH THE
SIXTH SENSE

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS.

Have on hand a stock of gaiud. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead, brass and copper pipes, gunmetal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks. English leather and hair belting well pumps, etc.

Price on application—

229 & 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR Bombay's Premier Place of Amusement
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 TO-NIGHT
MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents
WOLSELEY CHARLES' Famous Company
"THE SCAMPS"
In their Popular Variety Entertainment
MUSIC, MIRTH, MELODY, MERRIMENT.
Plan at ROSE & Co.

TO-YOU

BOMBAY CINEMA GOERS
WE OFFER
Commencing Saturday, 1st September
THE GREATEST—THE MIGHTIEST—THE BEST
YET ATTEMPTED BY ANY CINEMA IN INDIA.
3 MIGHTY UNIVERSAL PRODUCTIONS 3
"THE PURPLE MASK"
"THE PERILS OF THE SECRET SERVICE"
AND THE WORLD'S BEST SUPER CRUSHING SERIAL
THE BROKEN COIN
ALL IN ONE WEEK AS UNDER AT THE
ELDORADO

SATURDAY SUNDAY
AT 3-30 PRIZE MATINEE AND AT 10-15 P. M. — FIRST 3 EPISODES BROKEN COIN COMIC AND SCREEN MAGAZINE.
AT 5 P. M. PRIZE SHOW 6-45 P.M. & 8-30 P.M. — THE PURPLE MASK AND THE PERILS OF THE SECRET SERVICE COMIC AND SCREEN MAGAZINE

Week Days
5 P. M. & 10-15 P. M. — FIRST 3 EPISODES BROKEN COIN COMIC AND SCREEN MAGAZINE
6-45 P. M. & 8-30 P. M. — THE PURPLE MASK AND THE PERILS OF THE SECRET SERVICE COMIC AND SCREEN MAGAZINE.

MOST IMPORTANT NOTICE.

We beg to draw your attention that the crushing Super serial BROKEN COIN will be changed twice a week *i. e.* Saturday to Tuesday 1st, 2nd & 3rd episodes. Wednesday to Friday 4th, 5th & 6th episodes; consequently you have 3 changes of Programmes in a week which is being done only in Europe and at the European Theatres,—

ELDORADO
LAMINGTON ROAD, (North).

NOTE.—The Screen Magazine is a novelty and for the first time in Bombay.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
Renowned for showing the best pictures.
Lamington Road. TO-NIGHT TELEPHONE 2020.
PATHE'S GREAT SERIAL
"PEARL OF THE ARMY"
"PEARL OF THE ARMY"
A film that every patriotic citizen must see.
ALSO
"SPORTS IN THE INDIAN ARMY."
Coloured.
See our brave Indian soldiers in training.
"PATHE'S GAZETTE"
Latest from Blighty.
"DEAR BARGAIN"
and
"SCHEMER SKINNY'S SCANDAL"
Comics.
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"
7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.
MATINEE, Every Saturday and Sunday 5 p.m.

PEARL WHITE
is a serial of
THRILLS
A vivid, daring story unmasking America's secret foes, with peerless fearless
PEARL WHITE
as "America's Joan of Arc," supported by a great cast.

OUR GALLANT ALLY!
See Italy in her glorious War Spirit.
The wonderfully realistic and brilliant episode of
"THE PATRIOT OF ITALY"
(in 4 reels—5,000 feet)
AT THE
WEST END CINEMA
(NEW CHARNI ROAD.)
The most soul-stirring actual War pictures of the life and death struggle of Italy against Austria, embodied in a beautiful Drama of Love, Daring, Beauty and Patriotism.
A film that each and every true Citizen, Soldier, Civilian ought to see.
Ladies admitted to First Class for ANNAS FOUR only from Monday to Friday.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut T W Betts, Sherwoods.
Lieut J Bourn, North Staffords.
Lieut C W Castle, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut E A Claxton, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut W J Collyer, Sussex.
Second-Lieut J Crerar, Argylls.
Capt E M Cunningham, West Ridings.
Lieut-Col H V M De La Fontaine, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut J A Ewing, Argylls.
Lieut L D Fanshaw, Machine Guns Corps.
Capt I G Fleming, Gordons.
Capt R D B Frew, Medicals.
Lieut A J Gray, Cambridge.
Second-Lieut R W Gurrin, East Surreys.
Lieut K O G Halvard, Grenadiers.
Lieut B W Head, Hertfords.
Second-Lieut D G W Hewitt, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut B Hollis Black Watch.
Lieut R A Hope, North Staffords.
Capt A G Howitt, East Surreys.
Capt F C Jonas, Cambridge.
Lieut R E C Keigbley, Garrison Art.
Second-Lieut H Kent, South Wales Borderers.
Capt A E G Leadbetter, Horse Artillery.
Second-Lieut L C Geggett, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut L D Looker West Surreys.
Capt S H Lowry, Hertfords.
Major G E MacColl, Irish Rifles.
Capt W A Martin, Rifle Brigade.
Capt A R Milne, Hertfords.
Second-Lieut A H Muirhead, Cambridge.
Lieut-Colonel F Page, Hertfords.
Second-Lieut H Rogerson, Middlesex.
Lieut C Stuart, Argylls.
Second-Lieut E B Sykes, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H B Taylor, Londons.
Second-Lieut H G Wallace, Field Artillery.
Capt F Wayman, Durhams.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut B J W Andrews, Sussex.
Lieut.-Colonel T H Boardman, Inniskillings.
Capt R W Hill, Cambridge.
Second-Lieut P King, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut H B Lendrum, Scaforths.
Capt B B Lupton, Sussex.
Capt S L Redfern, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut G C Symington, Sussex.
Second-Lieut E W Tice, Sussex.
Second-Lieut G Varity, Lancashire Fusiliers.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut A J Ferguson, Machineguns.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut J O Adams, Black Watch.
Capt C A Allen, Sussex.
Second-Lieut R P Allen Machine Guns.
Second-Lieut F C Andrews, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut T W Arch, Machineguns.
Second-Lieut L F Ashley, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut A Bains, Rifle Brigade.
Major C D S Banks, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut C Bartlett, Sussex.
Second-Lieut A P Beatty, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A S Beck, Sherwoods.
Lieut G Blackburn, Cambridge.
Second-Lieut R C Blomfield, Dorsets.
Capt E Brandish, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut V C Branson, Sussex.
Second-Lieut G P Brettell, Worcesters.
Lieut I M Bruce-Gardyne, Black Watch.
Lieut G Budden, Engineers.
Captain E A E Byrne, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut A N Cam, Engineers.
Second-Lieut S Cameron, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut J E G Chaize, Sussex.
Lieut C Chevallier, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut J T Chorlton, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut F Coghill, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G G Coghill, Scots Fusiliers.
Captain P H Coleridge, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut J S Collins, Sussex.
Second-Lieut W K E Collins, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E E Cox, Sussex.
Lieut H W Cramer, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H E Crane Engineers.
Second-Lieut J O Cristin, Sussex.
Second-Lieut H Crozier, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut D J C Cruickshank, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut W S Cull, Londons.
Second-Lieut R T Daniels, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut J B Davies, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut B L De Robeck, Field Artillery.
Captain L J Dobbie, Sussex.
Captain A B H Dunlop, Cambridge.
Second-Lieut R I Edwards, Hertfords.
Second-Lieut R W Evans, Sussex.
Second-Lieut L R D Fisher, Hertfords.
Lieut A M Fison, Cambridge.
Second-Lieut R A Flower, Machine Gun Corps.
Captain A O Gammon, Hampshires.
Captain J H C Gatchell, Medicals.
Second-Lieut G H Y Gilbey, Hertfords.
Second-Lieut G G W Goodwin, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut William C Grant, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut A Haigh, Wellingtons.
Captain W H Hart, Medicals.
Second-Lieut W P Hawgood, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W B Hodge Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut B Hunter, Black Watch.
Lieut H F Hurcomb, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J W Hutton, Irish Fusiliers.
Lieut N O Hutton, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G W Idleson, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut R Inch, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut H Jones, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H O Jones, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut L H Jull, North Staffords.
Captain G G Kirton, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut E H Lake, Sussex.
Second-Lieut A E Lawrence, Sussex.
Second-Lieut W G T Lever, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut R Lyell, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut J C Maccorkindale, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A B McCarae, Cameronians.
Captain D J Macdougall, Medicals.
Second-Lieut A M Macgregor, Garrison Artilery.
Captain N de P Macroberts, Sussex.
Second-Lieut E W Marchington, Hertfords.
Second-Lieut H E Marriott, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut B D Martin, North Staffords.
Capt R P S Mason, Medicals.
Lieut O D Matthias, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut A S Millar, Argylls.
Capt J W J Millar, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut D Miller, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J J Milne, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut S A Morris, Dublins.
Second-Lieut J C E Murray, Gordons.
Second-Lieut R H R E Murray, Trench Mortar Battery.
Rev R Palmer, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut H Panter, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut A R Penny, Flying Corps.
Capt J R Philip, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut P A Phillips, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut W H Phimister, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H Ponsford, Gordons.
Lieut H S Pound-Corner, Engineers.
Second-Lieut D G Prosser, Argylls.
Second-Lieut J Quekett, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut A L Ramsay, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut D P Ramsay, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut H V Ravin, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut W Read, Yorkshire L. I.
Second-Lieut L K Reid, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut T H R Riggs, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut K J Ritchie, Hertfords.
Capt C H L Rixon, Medicals.
Second-Lieut G Roberts, Gordons.
Second-Lieut D Robertson, Argylls.
Lieut G B Robertson, Field Artillery.
Capt B O W Robertson, Sussex.
Second-Lieut H A Rodgers, Northamptons.
Lieut H W W Rowe, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut G Rowley, Cheshires.
Capt L G Ruddin, Cheshires.
Lieut J Scobie, Gordons.
Capt M I B Shaw, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut B W Silk, Cambridges.
Second-Lieut C H Silk, North Staffords.
Lieut Col J W Slater, Liverpools.
Major J J Smith, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut H R Spicer, Cheshires.
Lieut J DeStamer, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut C C Stather, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut H A Stedman, West Surreys.
Lieut S E Steeley, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut N D L Stocken, Field Artillery.
Lieut L W Swallow, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut S Tayler, Sussex.
Second-Lieut A F Taylor, Middlesex.
Capt T Thornton, York and Lancs.
Second-Lieut F E Tierney, Sussex.
Second-Lieut N M Toft, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut P S Turner, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut E D Twelvetrees, Cambridges.
Second-Lieut N F Tyler, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut A W Vint, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut P T Watson, Black Watch.
Capt H E Whaley, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut A Wheeler, Sussex.
Lieut-Col G T B Wilson, Argylls.
Capt M Wilson, Argylls.

WOUNDED (SHOCK&SHELL).

Capt T B Gray, Highland L. I.

WOUNDED MISSING.

Second-Lieut K S Miller, Cameronians.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut L H Halliday, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut N McCallum, Argylls.
Second-Lieut T P Ward, Northamptons.

MISSING.

Capt C L Awbery, Essex.
Second-Lieut H J Elham, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A W Gill, Highland L. I.
Second-Lieut R L Hardy, Hertfords.
Second-Lieut F G Lake, Hertfords.
Second-Lieut A Macleod, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut K D McNeillm, Highland L. I.
Second-Lieut W E Rogers, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut H C Stephens, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut W E Thomas, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut W Thompson, Hertfords.
Second-Lieut F S Walthew, Hertfords.
Second-Lieut J F J Yed, Highland L. I.

LONDON, August 16.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. J. E. N. Albrecht, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut M R W Allen, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut W H Bean, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut F Burns, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut M Cane, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J W Dixon, Engineers.
Second-Lieut G Glaister, North Lancashires
Captain P J G Gordon-Ralph, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut T G May, Machine-gun Corps.
Captain F S Mills, Somersets.
Second-Lieut D Pitt, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut C Scott, Essex.
Second-Lieut A J Smith, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut R P Smith, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut R P Smith, North Staffords.
Captain M G Tronsdell, Service Corps.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut G Brodie, Seaforths.
Lieut G B Burton, Liverpools.
Captain N G Chavasse, Medicals.
Second-Lieut T F P T Dennett, West Surreys.
Captain A C Estall, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut J F Hickson, Liverpools.
Captain P B Macintyre, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut J W Mark, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut G E Oliver, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut R E Orpin, Field Artillery.
Lieut J Scobie, Gordons.
Captain J M Thorburn, Royal Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut J O'Smellie, Machinegun Corps.

DIED.

Hony. Lieut and Quartermaster J Baker, Special List.
Second-Lieut G A Hunter, Yeomanry.

WOUNDED.

Major G D Amery, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut T A Begbie, Camerons.
Lieut J Bentley, Engineers.
Second-Lieut G A O Berridge, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J W Buckley, Coldstreams.
Lieut R A N Bulloch, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut J F Cameron, Cameronians
Second-Lieut R C Cannon, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut P Chapman, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut T L Christie, Seaforths.
Captain G A Cole, Medicals.
Second-Lieut G H Cross, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut A G Davey, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut A W Davison, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut C C Davidson, Gordons.
Captain O J Day, Medicals.
Second-Lieut H S Deans, Camerons.
Second-Lieut H Eastwood, Field Artillery
Second-Lieut C G Edwards, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut L J Farries, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J U Fraser, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut G J Freeman, Munsters.
Lieut G P Geddes, Gordons.
Captain N Geldard, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut H Gladstone, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut A P Godfrey, Training Reserve.
Lieut C G Harper, Gordons.
Lieut R J Hartley, Londons.
Second-Lieut L Haworth, North Lancashires
Second-Lieut J N Houlgkinson, Manchesters
Second-Lieut T A Holden, Durhams.
Second-Lieut C Hughes, Irish Regiment.
Captain J S Husband, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut T C Irvine, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut T W A Jones, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut F A Jutsum, Lancasters.
Major G C Kemp, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F H Kenner, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G D Killeen, Cameronians
Captain H L Kirby, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J Lamont, Camerons.
Second-Lieut F M McCallion, Seaforths.
Lieut C E Luck, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J W Mackay, Camerons.
Second-Lieut R H Martin, Irish Regiment
Second-Lieut Miller, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut W H Milligan, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A C Mitchell, Engineers.
Second-Lieut A A Moore, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut H O W Moynan, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut G W Murrell, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut E Myers, West Yorkshires.
Captain B M Niblett, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut A S Peters, East Kents.
Second-Lieut J R Pickard, York and Lancasters.
Lieut W H Pilcher, Black Watch.
Lieut R Powell, Field Artillery.
Lt-Col E P A Riddell, Cambridges.
Second-Lieut C B Riggall, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J H N Roberts, Dublins.
Major J S Y Rogers, Medicals.
Lt-Col B H S Romilly, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieut J C Ross, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut R H Rowland, East Surreys.
Captain A E F Selfe, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut A C Skinner, Machine-gun Corps.
Captain J E Smith, Seaforths.
Major S Boylan Smith, Medicals.
Second-Lieut T M Sparkes, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut J L Spencer, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut G Stephen, Gordons.
Captain J A Symon, Camerons.
Second-Lieut E Towle, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut L Towsend, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut H G Trott, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut J L Turing, Seaforths.
Lieut R A Walter, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut P E Watson, Durhams.
Second-Lieut P M Watts, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut R L Waugh, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut R J Whitley, Sussex
Second-Lieut S Yorston, Cheshires.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut W D Ferguson, Norfolks.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut R C Chimmery, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut E A Dickson, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut T Henderson, Irish Rifles.
Captain C Nichols, Welsh Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut W T Greenfield, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut R F Johnson, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut F Linsley, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut R McDowell, Londons.
Second-Lieut P B Ross, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut E A Stevenson, Londons.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

KILLED.

Flight-Lt Charles J Wyatt, R. N.
Flight-Sub-Lt Frank C Lewis, R. N.
Observer Sub-Lt Alfred I Hutty, R. N.

MISSING.

Flight-Sub-Lt Cecil Lowther, R. N.

INJURED.

Flight-Lt Basil D Hobbs, R. N.

SLIGHTLY INJURED.

Probationary Flight-Officer Ewart A B Wimbush, R. N.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND RTRICES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, August 31st

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

fixed for to-day.

Months.	To-day's opening price.
Aug.	17.25
Aug.-Sept.	16.92
Sept.-Oct.	16.62
Oct.-Nov.	16.20
Nov.-Dec.	15.80
Dec.-Jan.	15.65
Jan.-Feb.	15.55
Feb.-Mar.	15.43
Mar.-April.	15.37
April-May.	15.29
May-June.	15.21
June-July.	15.13

EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

Liverpool, August 31st.

Prices fixed for to-day.

Months.	To-day's price.
Oct.	20.75
Nov.	21.00

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, August, 31st.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	481,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	101,000
East Indian ,, ,,	113,000
American ,, ,,	1,236,000
Other ,, ,,	51,000
Total Sales	11,000
East Indian Sales	600
Total Speculat on	..
,, ,, Export	..
East Indian Export	
,, ,, Stock	30,000
,, ,, Forwarded	1,200
,, ,, Actual Export	..
,, ,, Imports	..
,, ,, Speculat on	..
American Afloat	150,000
East Indian Afloat	13,000
Total Afloat	191,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Aug. 31st.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	41,000
,, Forwarded	47,000
,, Imports	232,000
,, Stock	11,000
Actual Weekly Sales	..

WASHINGTON.

Washington, Aug. 31st.

The United States Department of Agriculture in its Report on the Cotton Crop states that the average condition of the crop is estimated at 67.8 per cent and that of the crop at 12,499,000 bales.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, August 30th.

Day's Exports to Great Britian	Nil
,, ,, to Continent	Nil
Rate Rio Coffee(No. 7 quality)	8½
Demand Bills	4.75.55
Silver Commercial Bars	99½

New York, Aug 31st.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	22,000
Futures at New York Oct.	21.91
,, ,, Jan.	21.91
,, ,, Mar	22.05
Spot Cotton at New York	22.15
,, ,, Orleans	21.26
Futures at New Orleans	

New Orleans Markets are closed to-morrow and on Monday.

MONEY MARKET.

London, August 31st.

Bar Silver Spot	46
Closing Tone of Silver :—Firm Buyers.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 8th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 3/4
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/8
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4
,, 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½%	55¼
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	47
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	69½
Government Securities 3 %	66½
Rs. On London at Paris Nominal Francs	27.40

WAR LOANS.

London, August 31st.

3½% 1924—1928	£87¼
4½% 1926—1945	£97½
5% New	£94 7, 10

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, August 31st

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold per ton Aug.-Sept	£95
Rapeseed Ferozepore Ordinary Aug.-Sept. Value	£90
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-ship per ton Aug.-Sept. Buyers	£90
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Aug. Sept. Value	£89

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Aug.-Sept. Paid	£90
Linseed Bombay small grains Aug.-Sept.	£90

METALS

English best Selected Copper	£123
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£120½
Hard Spelter Nominal	..

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 10/16 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Sellers	20/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Octr-Dec. Sellers	23/7½

Tone :—Inactive—Lack of tonnage.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Sept.-Oct. Sellers	3/1
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept.	3/6½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Sept. 1.

The Bureau Report, received by private cable this morning, gave the average condition of the American crop as 67.8 per cent. The Report is, if anything, a trifle bullish as it shows a deterioration in the condition since the previous Report of 2.5 per cent., but this deterioration is so slight that it need scarcely be taken into account, and as compared with last year's figures (ie. 61.2 per cent.) the condition is 6.6 per cent. better. The following table is interesting for comparisons with the condition in previous years, and it will be seen that on only two occasions since 1905 (viz. in August 1909 and 1916) has the condition been lower than 67.8 per cent.

Seasons	Upto 25th May.	Upto 25th June.	Upto 25th July.	Upto 25th Aug	Upto 25th Sept.	Season's Average.
1905-06	77.2	77.0	74.0	72.1	71.2	74.5
1906-07	84.6	86.5	84.0	77.8	71.6	79.9
1907-08	78.5	78.0	75.0	72.7	67.7	71.6
1908-09	76.7	81.2	83.0	76.1	69.7	77.9
1909-10	81.1	74.6	71.0	63.7	58.5	69.9
1910-11	82.0	80.7	76.5	77.1	65.9	75.2
1911-12	87.5	86.2	89.1	73.2	71.1	81.9
1912-13	78.9	83.4	76.5	74.8	69.6	76.0
1913-14	79.1	81.8	79.6	68.2	64.1	74.5
1914-15	74.3	79.6	76.4	73.0	73.5	76.4
1915-16	80.0	83.8	75.3	69.2	60.8	73.1
1916-17	77.5	81.1	72.3	61.2	56.2	68.7
1917-18	69.5	70.3	70.3	67.8	..	..

This morning, before receipt of the Bureau Report, the quotation for Good Broach was Rs. 450. The Marwadi bazaar opened easier, on a rumour that New York closed 65 points lower after the publication of the Bureau Report, and Good Broach was done at Rs. 439, and a little later at Rs. 437. Fully Good Bengal January was then Rs. 386 and Fine Khamgaon Akola January Rs. 417.18. At Colaba it was stated that New York closed only 25 points lower, but the market remained weak and closed as under. There have been more sellers than buyers and business has been moderate.

There is no strength in the market, and though fluctuations may occur we look for lower prices later on.

Ready cotton has been quiet with little doing.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine M.G. Bengal	..	Sept.	374
Good M.G. Westerns	..	Aug.-Sept.	437
Good H.G. Westerns	..	Aug.-Sept.	423
Good Sawgd Dharwar	..	Augt.-Sept.	471
Good M.G. Coompta	..	Aug.-Sept.	483
Good M. G.	..	Aug.-Sept.	462

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	..	April	436
Fine Khamgaon Akola	..	January	415
,, Khandesh	..	,,	394
,, Muthia	..	,,	375
,, Bengal	..	,,	347
Fully Good Bengal	..	,,	336

Quotation for NEW CROP are nett, the 5½ per cent. discount having been abolished.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 31st August :—

Cotton	..	1,985 bales
Wheat	..	4,994 cwts.
Linseed	..	7,514 ,,
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed etc.	..	11 ,,
Gingelgreed	..	916 ,,
Poppyseed	..	282 ,,
Groundnuts	..	869 ,,
Castorseed	..	223 ,,
Rice	..	15,321 ,,
Myrabollams	..	116 ,,
Cottonseed	..	Nil
Mowrasseed	..	Nil
Gram	..	995 ,,
Jowar	..	Nil
Maize	..	Nil
Barley	..	Nil

FREIGHTS

The following are the currrat quotations of the Chamber of Commerce.

London:—	Ready.	September.
Castorseed	£9 5 0	£8 5 0
Myrabollams	£7 15 0	£7 15 0
Liverpool:—		
Measurement cargo	.....	£13 15 0

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO. LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 1st Sept. 1917, at 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G)	..	347	336	..	1/26th Jan. 18
Dengals (M.G.)	373	363	352	..	Ready
Seinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	362	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	363	351	..	Ready
	..	393	381	..	1/25th Jan. 19
Akola Khamg	..	413	393	..	Ready
Karanja (M.G)	..	413	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	423	393	..	Ready
	..	423	393	3 8	
Broach (M.G.)	..	..	..	435	1/25th Apl. 19
Mathia (M.G.)	..	373	363	..	Ready
	..	..	..	446	1/25th Jan. 18
Bagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	446	Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	466	Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	462	Sept. 17
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	476	Sept. 17

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Sept. 1st—4 p.m.

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	42 8 0	0 3 0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-80	41 8 0	0 2 0
,, Karachi Bangla	42 8 0	0 3 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	0 8 0	0 14 0
,, Cawnpore	0 8 0	0 14 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore	7 2 0	7 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	7 4 0	7 10 0
,, Thin	6 12 0	7 2 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	45 0 0	0 8 0
,, Gajar 75-25	44 0 0	0 4 0
,, Gajar 50-50	36 0 0	0 8 0
,, Black	43 0 0	0 2 0
Poppyseed, White	7 0 0	7 12 0
Groundnuts	38 0 0	7 12 0
Mowrasseed	4 0 0	4 7 0
Forward.	Rs. as. p.	
Wheat April-May	6 7 3	
,, Sept Contract	6 3 0	
Linseed May	9 1 3	
,, Sept Contract	17 14 3	

BULLION.

The silver market opened quiet and declined due to speculative sales.

China and London rates are unchanged and firm.

Bar Gold 26-1
Sovereign (Shield) 17.
Dragon 16-2.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 98.
Silver 1st Sett Ex-duty 98-2
Silver 2nd Sett Ex-duty, 98-10.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 31/32.
Bank demand drafts 1/5 1/32.
3 months' Sight Credits 1/5 13/32.
Bank demand on France Frcs. 193¾.
3 months' Sight France Frcs. 201.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 228.
D D on Shanghai Rs. 331½.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 150.
60 days' Sight Japan, Rs. 146¼.
Bank demand on New York Rs. 297½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

The following are the nominal rates :—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Cum-warrant 95.
Warrant 2/7 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent. Conversion Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Small pieces 68.
3 per cent. Small pieces 58.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 months' notice 78.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed Long dated 75.
Municipal Long dated 74.
Municipal Short dated 78.
City Improvement Trust 60 years Jan-July 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91.
Sanitary 82.
The following are the Bank rates :—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

During the one hour that the share market was open, a fair amount of business was put through and on the whole there is a good rise in weaving mill shares. In other sections there was not much doing.

For October delivery, Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,825 to 1,845 and closed at 1,837/8, Madhavjees from 2,380, to 2,410, and closed at 2,390, Fazulbhoys from 820 to 825, and Nagpurs from 2,430 to 2,425.

Bombay United were steady at 720, Crescents at 241/4, Currimbhoys at 352/8, Davids at 555, Indian Bleaching at 250, Indore Mal

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 3RD OF SEPTEMBER, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BATCHELOR.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL

28-17 557-63.—Rustomji & G. Jamnabai widow v. Fazalbhai Heptulla and ors. Nanu H & Co., Part Heard.

65-16 1462-14.—Ardesir H D & Co., Harilal Keshowlal a firm v. Keshowlal Hathebhai and anr, Edgelow G W & Co., Ardeshir H D & Co.

65 16 1462-14.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Ranchodlal Mahasukhram a firm v. Keshowlal Hathebhai and anr, Edgelow G W & Co., Ardeshir H D & Co.

65-16—191-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Harjivan Jaichand and ors v. Messrs S Narayen & Co. a firm, Payne & Co.

S C 21-17—1307-15.—D J Mantri, Vishwanath Kushaba Teli v. Taher & Co., a firm, Wadia G & Co.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 58.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL

1251-16.—Patell & Eze, Archibald Patrick Brewin v. The Indian Newspaper Co. Ld., Payne & Co.

180-17.—Chitnis M & K, Vallabhdas Laxmidas Thakkar v. Udhavji Laxmidas Thakkar, Surajmal & Co., For Postponement.

9-17.—Payne & Co., Bai Aminaboo widow v. Abdulali (also known as) Abdeally Ahmedji & ors. In Person.

204-17.—S A Tyebji (for a pauper), Laxmibai widow v. Kana Massingji & ors, Shroff & D.

1252-16.—Payne & Co., Chunilal Padamchand & anr v. Sagarmal Dolichand & ors, Mulla & Mulla.

376-17.—Shroff & D. Cursondas Kalidas Jutha v. Messrs. Kalidas Dharamsey & Co., a firm. & anr, Edg. G W & Co., Bhai K & G.

1264-16.—Merwanji K & Co., Chaturbhuj Bhawanidas, a firm v. Ganeshdas Devidas & ors, Payne & Co.

567-17.—Dastur & Co., Jethabhai Hirji v. Shivji Khetsey & Co., a firm, Wadia G & Co.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

1136-15.—Payne and Co., Khatubai v. Mahomed Haji Abu and ors, Wadia G and Co., Surveyor & Co., Little & Co., Part Heard.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

858-17.—Amin & D., Sha Shivji Pacheria & Co., a firm v. Ratanshaw Erachshaw Kohyar.

FOR JUDGEMENT IN COURT

194 16.—Co., Markandrai Kalyanrai Mehta v. Virendrarai Chandraprasad Desai & anr, Bhaishanker K & G.

LONG CAUSES

164-17.—Bubash & Co., Vala Mal Chander Bhan & ors v. Ratanchand Jhandamull, Sneatham B & Co.

397-16.—Pandia & Co., Vithaldas Narayen & ors v. Schroder Smidt & Co. Ld, Edgelow G W & Co.

437-16.—Ardesir H D & Co., Haji Ahmed Haji Hassain Dada v. Nanabhai Cawasji Engineer, Jam R & D.

436-16.—Captain & V, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Kazi Shariff Saley Mahomed Londay, Payne & Co.

681-17.—Little & Co., Messrs. J. Begbie & Co., a firm v. Hemraj Jairam, Pandia & Co.

654-17.—Motichand & D, Chotalal Mangaldas v. Patel Bhagwandas Vithaldas, Sham M & H.

at 360 ex-right, Kasturchand at 1,270, Kohinoor at 825, New Greats at 265, Pearls at 527/8, and Shapurji at 132/8, Simplex at 727/8, and Swadeshis at 1,810.

Tata Iron ordinary (Old) shares were steady at 273/12, New Deferred were steady at 305, and Old Deferreds at 1,305, Katni ordinary at 272/8, Central India Mining improved to 51-8, and Shivrajpurs were steady at 56.

Alcock Ashdown improved to 1,050, and Bombay-Burma to 1,020.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

Calcutta, September 1.

There was practically nothing reported in coal shares, while industrials and jute mill shares monopolized the market. Full prices were paid for the latter and large business was transacted, the market closing firm. The following sales took place :—

Jute :—Alliance ord. 568, 510, 506 Auckland ord. 311, 308, 309, 304 to 314 Barnagore ord. 115 to 119, 115. Belvedere ord. 495 to 510, 500. Budge Budge ord. 486, 485 Clive ord. 191, 195, 192, 195, Delta ord. 475, 485, 481 Empire ord. 46 to 47-8, Fort Gloster ord. 630 to 646 Fort William ord. 218 to 229-8, 223, 230, Gourepore ord. 654, s.l. 630 Howrah ord. 425, 427-8, 422-8, 420, 426, Hooghly ord. 65, Kamarhatty ord. 446, 447, 441, 447, 445, Kanknarrah ord. 565, s.l. 563 to 575 Kelvin ord. 618 to 634, Lawrence ord. 400 s.l. 401 to 408 Lansdowne ord. 400 s.l. 401 to 402 ord. 199 to 214 New Central ord. 445 Northbrook ord. 44, 42-12, 43-8, Reliance ord. 402, 409, 402, 400, 409, 405, Soorah ord. 169 to 176, Standard ord. 495, Union ord. 606 to 616 Waverley 8-12.

Miscellaneous :—Bengal Nagpur Cotton ord. 130, 131, Bengal Brass 8-12, British Burma Petroleum 8, 8-4, Calcutta Ice 14, Great India Phosphate 8 p. Ryam Sugar 14-12, 15, Titaghur Paper ord. 212, 213.

Government paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 68-8 to 68-12 and small lots at Rs. 69 to 69-4.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

The following is the statement of liabilities and assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the day ended 31st Aug. 1917 :—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 30 lakhs.	
,, Paid up	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,60,000
Fixed Deposits, Current Account, &c.	281,00 000
Sundries	4,04,000
Total Rs.	301,64,000

ASSETS

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	42,81,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	107,21,000
Bills Discounted	48,84,000
Calls paid on Indian Specie Bank shares to be recovered	51,000
Sundries	3,09,000
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in Exchequer Bonds, Port Trust, Improvement Trust, Municipal Bonds, Debentures, etc.	99,13,000
Total Rs.	301,64,000

DAMAGES SUIT AGAINST E. I. RAILWAY.

DECREE FOR PLAINTIFF.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Sept. 1.

Major Kirkwood, Cantonment Magistrate, Rangoon has received information saying that his appeal in the suit against the East Indian Railway for the recovery of Rs. 30,000 has been disposed of by the Calcutta High Court. The suit was for damages for injuries caused to himself and his late wife. The plaintiff's case was that on April 5 1911 he and his wife were travelling by a down passenger train from Mogul Sarai to Dinapore. The train got derailed between Sadisapur and Neora; both were injured and taken to the Dinapur hospital where they remained inmates for 28 days. The plaintiff was unable to work then and was granted convalescent leave in Burma. Mrs. Kirkwood's health was affected and she died 15 months later. The Patna Court dismissed the suit. On appeal to the Calcutta High Court Justices Chatterjee and Beachcroft disagreed. the latter holding that the appeal should be desmissed with costs. The matter then came up again before the Chief Justice and Justices Woodoffe and Mukerji, the appeal being valued at Rs. 15,000 only. The Chief Justice dismissed the appeal but the other two judges gave a decree for the plaintiff for the full amount of appeal.

SHOOTING TRAGEDY AT MEIXTELA.

SEPOY KILLS A COMRADE AND COMMITS SUICIDE.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Sept. 1.

A report from Meixtela states, that Jivan Khan, military police sepoy, shot another sepoy Elahi Bux while the latter was asleep near the cage of the police station. He then committed suicide, pulling the trigger of his own rifle with his toes.

GAZETTE OF INDIA

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

Legislative Department :—Mr. Denys Bray becomes Additional Member, Imperial Legislative Council, vice Mr. A. H. Grant resigned.

Finance Department :—Mr. V. S. Sandaram is posted as Deputy Controller, Indian Treasuries.

Railway Department :—The Government of India have sanctioned detailed survey for a metre gauge line from Chittagong to Maungdaw in Assam, a distance of 138 miles.

BAD ROADS AND ACCIDENTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to bring to the notice of the public and our ever awakeful Municipality the following incident which I hope may help to throw some light on the condition of some of the roads of Bombay. I have no doubt the public are aware of the condition of the roads in some of the best commercial parts of this city such as, the roads near the Docks, Dana Bunder, and Mandvi. It was about 9 a.m. to-day that a Khatara (Bullock cart) No. 3942, loaded with grain was passing along Masjid Bunder Road, near Masjid Station, that it bumped into one of those not uncommon ditches with the result that the axle broke, and the whole cart fell to the ground with a crash, bringing down with it a poor Christian woman, who happened to be passing along the road at the time, with result that one of her legs was entirely broken. Poor old woman, for by now she has perhaps only one leg to walk on.

Such instances, of carts breaking down, are not uncommon. It was only about a week ago, that a cart actually broke near the same, place, but fortunately in this case nobody was hurt.

Some one has rightly remarked in one of the meetings of the Corporation that even Khataras are liable to break down owing to the miserable condition of the roads of Bombay at present.

When will the Municipality learn to go into the grievences of the public? Will not some corporator do something for the safety of the public?—Yours, etc.,

RUSTOM C. NAZIR.

Hakim's House,
Dhobi Talao,
Aug. 30.

SUSPENSION OF TRAM TRAFFIC AT BYCULLA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In these rainy days traffic is now and then abruptly closed between Byculla and Parel on the plea of an intervening portion of the road being inundated with water. When there is any serious accumulation of water this can perhaps be understood, but it often happens that even when water is only about ankle deep the men in charge at the Byculla Stables at once issue orders to drivers not to proceed and make passengers who have had their tickets issued for further destination alight at the Victoria Gardens leaving them to shift for themselves. This is really very hard on passengers who need must proceed and especially when it is raining and it is well known how Victoriawallas, if the vehicles are at all available at the time, take advantage of such occasions and heavily tax the pockets of needy passengers. Everything seems to be left without any responsible supervision to the ordinary starter at the Byculla Stables, who issues orders according as his whim dictates, without making positively sure whether the obstruction at the further end is such as to render the passing of cars through positively impossible. For instance last Friday at about 4-45 p.m. I was made to alight at the Byculla Stables along with other passengers from Car No. 225 which was bound for Dadar. I had to proceed to Lalbaug and although I was fortunate enough to hail a victoria, I had to pay a very stiff fare and when I arrived at Chinchpokli where it was alleged water had accumulated, I found it was hardly ankle deep as could be marked from pedestrians passing through.

This nuisance not only occurs and recurevery year, but is oft repeated each season and it is high time some satisfactory arrangement is made for passengers by the Tramways Company regarding it.—Yours, etc.

A. J. K.

SEQUEL TO TRAIN DERAILMENT.

RAILWAY COMPANY SUED FOR DAMAGES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

At the High Court, Appellate Bench, presided over by the Chief Justice and Justices Woodroffe and Mukerjee was disposed of an appeal preferred by Major Kirkwood in the suit brought by him against the East Indian Railway Company in connection with the derailment of a down passenger train which took place on 4th April 1911 between Sadisapore and Noora stations. In this case the plaintiff sued the Railway Company for damages amounting to Rs. 15,000 for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by him in consequence of the alleged inconvenience caused by the railway company on the 5th April 1911. The case was tried by the then judge of Patna who held that the Railway Company were not liable. The plaintiff appealed to this High Court and the appeal was heard by a divisional bench composed of Justices R. D. Chatterjee and Beaucroft. These two judges differed in their opinion that the appeal should be allowed, the latter thinking that it should be dismissed. The result was that the appeal was dismissed with costs. Against that decision the plaintiff preferred the present appeal. The Chief Justice dismissed the appeal, but Justices Woodroffe and Mukerjee gave a decree in favour of the plaintiff for full amount claimed.

ARMY CLOTHING THEFT CASE.

CHARGES FRAMED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 31.

The further hearing of the case in which Mr. E. D. Smith stands charged with receiving property alleged to be stolen from the Army Clothing Factory was proceeded with to-day. The accused, in the course of statements, said he was not guilty of receiving or retaining stolen property. He was not aware at the time of buying them that they were Government property and stolen. He did not say properties found in the well in his premises were his. His worship after hearing arguments of both sides framed charges against the accused under section 411 I. P. C. and adjourned the case to Monday.

CALCUTTA EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL.

RAILWAY AND JAIL OFFICERS EXEMPTED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1.

The exemption tribunal to-day dealt applications, about eighty of which were made by railway men, and the usual orders in connection with railway servants were passed. An application on behalf of five officers in the Adjutant-General's department was considered. They were exempted from general service up to the end of the year, and also from guard duty. Three jail officers and five warders of the Alipore Presidency Jail were exempted from all service up to the 30th June next. 147 European members of the Bengal police force were exempted from all service as they were required to maintan law and order. Exemption was extended in certain cases wile several applications were refused.

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Redical and Sure Cure

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Messrs. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY Bros.,
Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

Your famous medicine for Asthma, was bought by me in May last. I took, regularly the medicine from June for one month, thence I am quite free from the troublesome attacks. I have engaged myself to circulate the very good efficacy of your medicine.

Yours faithfully,
Dr. HARENDRA NATH DUTT.
Meherpur.

WHEN HAIR FALLS OUT

Most people only give serious attention to the condition of their hair when they commence to lose it How unfortunate this is when both healthy hair and scale can be easily secured and falling hair prevented by using.

KAMINIA OIL (Registered.)

A delightful dressing for the hair, the rough antiseptic, germ-killing and scalp-stimulating. Pleasant to use and delightfully refreshing.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.

Price Rs. 2-10 for 3 bottles.

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	Rs. a.
AMIR ALI & WOODROFF'S the Code of Civil Procedure. New Edin. Just out	28 0
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Gale on Easements 1916	18 12
Broom's Legal Maxims	22 8
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Khandekar's Indian Criminal Court Manual 2 Vols. 1915 16	6 0
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CONSUMPTIVES

I can PROVE that my remedy kills T. B. and heals cavities and has cured a leading Government official in six months.

Civil Surgeon's last report.—"He is not suffering from any sign of tubercle, and he has gained weight, and I think he will soon go down to work" (N B.—Resumed duty last April).

Doctor writes :—"This is really a record of which you may be rightly proud. I hope you will take upon yourself to publish a report of all such cases."

Delhi Doctor writes :—"I shall thank you to send your medicine per V. P. P. to the following address."

Sanatorium Doctor writes :—"This is indeed an established institution to give a fair trial of the efficacy of the medicine."

Dr. writes (advanced stage) :—"Steady progress, my wife can now sew and write letters."

Civil Surgeon convinced, 13th August, 1917 :—"She steadily put on weight (about 8 lbs. in 30 days) and when examined by the Civil Surgeon after a month's trial, he found her lungs almost well and strongly advised her to continue your treatment."

Government Official :—"Your remedy has worked such a marvellous change in me."

Singapore Patient :—"I have handed your circular to my Doctor here, urging him to recommend as many as he possibly can on my personal experience."

Secunderabad.—"We have heard much of your cure from people living in the Kistna District.

Lately a gentleman by the name of—— wrote recommending your cure as THE ONLY CURE for this malady. We have every confidence in it."

Punjab.—"The marvellous change your treatment has done."

Simla :—"I have just heard from an old pupil of ours that her husband has been completely cured by taking some powder which I understand has been prescribed by you for tuberculosis. I know he was very ill and has been quite cured."

Another from Simla :—"I hear you have caused MOST WONDERFUL CURES."

Convincing proofs from—

REV. G. R. WALTERS,

Chaplain,
76, LAMINGTON ROAD,
Opposite Lal Chimney, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 3rd Vad of Adhik Bhadrapad, 1978.
Mahomedan: 15 th o Julkat, 1335.
Parsi: 28th of Aspandad, 1286.
Jewish: 16th of Elul, 5677.
Sunrise: 6h. 24 min. Sunset 6h. 54 min.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

SATURDAY, Sept. 8.
Dr. Harold Mann's public lecture on Temperance and the War, Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaon, 6-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Excelsior Theatrt: "The Scamps" at 9-30; Cinema at 6-30 p.m.
Royal Opera House: 6-45 Cinema, and 9-30 The Howitt-Phillips Company in Milestones
Empire Cinema; 6-30, 8-15 and 10-0 p.m.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show, every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwards.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-15, 9-0 and 10-45.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES	PAGE
Evils of Emigration	6
Municipal Finance	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN CABLES.	
The War	7
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Boarding House of Gandharva Mahavidyala	5
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
Congress Contretemps	8
Calcutta Congress Reception Committee	8
End of Indentured Immigration	9
Contemplated Step by Mr. Montagu	8
Casualty List	3
LEGAL INTELLIGENCE	4
THE WEATHER	10
COMMERCIAL	4

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 25	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd and Inter Class).	8 30	7 0
Poona Express	19 40	7 55

	Dep.
Punjab Postal Express Calcutta Do. do. Madras Do. do.	On days of arrival seven hours after mail steamer is signalled

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure times from Colaba:—

BOMBAY.	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gujrat Mail	8 15	21 0
Kathiawar 3rd Class Express	7 40	21 21

Domestic Occurrence.

D'SOUZA.—There will be a Solemn Requiem High Mass for the repose of the soul of the late S. M. Jose Leao D'Souza at the Church of St. Francis Xavier—Dabul on Tuesday the 4th instant at 7-30 a.m.

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, Sept. 3.

770—Increase.—The undermentioned are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Companies as under:—
No. 712, Pte. R. S. Gordon, "C" Company (Dhulia Detachment).
No. 713, Pte. L. V. M. Robertson, "B" Company (Satara Detachment).
Corps Order No. 514, dated 12th June, 1917, so far as relates to No. 482, Pte. A. J. Hallam, is cancelled.
771—Decrease.—The undermentioned are struck off the strength of the Corps from this day.
No. 499, Pte. Meade R. G., "B" Company (medically unfit).
No. 263, Pte. Hessing W., *vide* Headquarters, Poona Division No. 7632/4/A. G. 1, dated 21-8-1917.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Capt.,
Adjutant, Poona Rifles.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE.

Mr. A. P. Maurice Magnier will hold the twenty-third of his series of "Causeries" in French in the hall of the Cercle Litteraire at 6 p.m., to-day.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, Mr. J. P. Orr, will deliver a public lecture in English on "Slum Reform and Social Reform" this evening at the Servants of India Society's Home Sandhurst Road, Girgaum at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Sir Narayanrao G. Chandavarkar will preside.

FREE MATRICULATION CLASS.

The Managing Committee of the Students' Circle have, as usual, decided to open a *Free Matriculation Class* from Saturday the 8th September from 3 to 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Goan Union High School, Dabul) Burrows Lane, Thakordwar. Following gentlemen have kindly consented to teach honorarily in the class: English—Messrs. O. V. Krishna, B.A., and Abuvala B.A., Mathematics—Messrs. D. H. Deodhar B.A. and R. N. Pillai. Latin—Mr. Salazar, M.A. French—Mr. V. P. Mayenkar and History—Mr. V. N. Naik, M.A.

Students desirous of joining the class should communicate with Mr. W. P. Kabadi, 2 Kelewadi, Girgaum, for the Rules and Admission form (enclosing ½ anna stamp.)

CHARGE AGAINST POLICE SUB-INSPECTOR.

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF CASE REJECTED.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate heard an application made by Anthony Moniz, an insurance broker, for transferring his case, which he had brought against Sub-Inspector Peppin for insult and assault, from the court of Mr. B. N. Athavle to that of another magistrate. There was a counter-charge against the applicant for obstructing a police officer in the execution of duty.

In dismissing the application for transfer, the Magistrate observed that he had gone through the magistrate's explanation and the proceedings which took place before him. In such cases the magistrate's explanation must be accepted as final. The court must be guided on that explanation in coming to a decision, otherwise the administration of justice could not be carried on. The court had to consider also whether the applicant had reasonable grounds for believing that he would not get justice, and from the materials before it, it came to the conclusion that there were no grounds for such a belief. The application was dismissed.

COCAINE SMUGGLING.

EXEMPLARY SENTENCE ON JAPANESE QUARTER-MASTER.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Sub-inspector Kavishwar charged Shukichi Mikawa, a Japanese quarter-master on board the ship Luzon-maru, with importing cocaine and possessing opium without a license.

It was stated that the accused was searched on suspicion by Mr. Frederick Hainsworth at the Prince's Dock Preventive Office, and the 2oz. of cocaine was found on him. A search of his bunk resulted in the find of another 17oz. of cocaine and 40 tolas of opium, the latter of which the accused said he bought in Kamatipura. The drugs were valued at about Rs. 3,250. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and said the cocaine was given him by another man in Moji.

In convicting the accused the Magistrate complimented Mr. Hainsworth for his shrewdness and said that before the war the Austrian Lloyd steamers played a prominent part in importing cocaine, but since then the crews of the Japanese steamers had taken up that role. An exemplary punishment was required to act as a deterrent. The accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. He was also sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment for possessing opium without a license.

INCONVENIENCE TO LAW-STUDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It seems everybody outside the Government Law School is aware of the fact that it is raining heavily over the whole of Bombay for the last eight days or so. Since the beginning of this heavy rain the students have to suffer a great deal of inconvenience. The room, where the A division of the Second LL.B. class meets, is situated in the west-end corner of the Edphinstone College Building and as all the windows are carelessly kept open, violent showers are forced in by the western sea-wind, sprinkling gratuitously half the number of benches and making them incapable of legitimate use. Not only this. Even the roof of the room is so well-constructed that continuous leakage from above gives evidence of the steady-pouring outside. As a consequence of this more than fifty students get no seats whatever. Our worthy Principal has witnessed this situation more than once and yet, I regret, nothing has been done to avert it. It was only yesterday that the consequences became more painful. Our revered Guru, Mr. Kane, was to lecture on Land Tenures. When he entered the class he saw a crowd of students without seats. He too could not find a way out of this situation. A strict disciplinarian himself, he hesitated to take any measure that was either drastic or sweeping; and called the head clerk to view the situation and advise him accordingly. When the worthy Mr. Clerk delivered his judgment at once, Mr. Kane hesitated, nay even refused to do anything of the sort. What a professor could not do the clerk could, on his own responsibility. Cool-headedly he advised Mr. Kane to allow the students to go home. Mr. Kane asked the students who had no seats, to go home if they wished. The students had no other recourse, but to make the most of the permission.

Sir, complaints are often made as regards the low calibre of the law students. I ask only one question of these worthy complainants. Who is responsible for this so-called low calibre? Is it the management of the school or the harassed students? The above incident will perfectly illustrate how the managers of the school are managing. If they had promptly managed to remove the class to some other comfortable room, the students would not have lost such an important lesson as that of yesterday. It seems the privilege of the law students in lieu of the heavy sums they pay as fees, is only to sign the torn and dirty register once everyday. Have they no right to hear the lectures of the professors? The clerk, who seems to be an higher authority than any one else, presumably thinks they have none. I think they have; and the authorities are bound to manage things in such a way as to make it reasonably comfortable for them to hear these learned teachers. I hope the attention of the authorities will be drawn to the matter. It is not the "Act of God," but simple mismanagement that harasses the students.—Yours, etc..

A LAW STUDENT.

Aug. 30, 1917.

THE BANDRA DHARMSALA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As I have the greatest confidence in the efficacy of your paper for doing good and correcting evil I crave the favour of your kindly publishing this letter in your very valuable journal.

This morning at about 11 o'clock a very pitiful sight was witnessed on the Hill Road at Bandra. A very old Hindu beggar while begging for alms, suddenly dropped down on the road outside the Bandra Police Station, and was almost lifeless. Mr. Francis Gigool, the Police Patel of Bandra, who was passing by, at once ordered a victoria and had the man conveyed to the hospital; but the hospital was closed there being neither the doctor nor the compounder nor a doorkeeper. This poor man could be taken to no other asylum, for the dharamsala which is built near the Bandra Station by the great philanthropist the late Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy, Bart, is now being most unjustifiably used by the Bandra Municipality as the municipal store-house and workshop. I again beg to request you to publish this letter as thereby there is every hope that the Municipality will without the least delay again convert the Sir Jamsetji's *dharamsala* at Bandra, into a real *dharamsala* as it was built to afford asylum to such poor unfortunate fellow-creatures of ours as the beggar mentioned above. As the dying mendicant could not be thrown in the streets, Mr. Gigool very charitably had the man taken to a private charitable room where by restoratives and other arrangements made at his own expense the man has been so far saved.—Yours, etc.,

SPECTATOR.

Bandra, Sept. 2.

TRAMWAY FATALITY.

POLICE VERSION OF THE AFFAIR.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, resumed at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, the adjourned enquiry touching the death of Phirojsha Dorabji Delwadawala, aged 21 years, a student of the Grant Medical College, who died from the effects of injuries sustained by him in consequence of his having been jammed between two tram cars at Grant Road on the 1st August. Mr. B. J. Dhondi appeared for the Tramway Company; Mr. Hirji J. Dalal for Dinsha Jehangir Bamboat, a medical student; and Mr. F. M. Kanga for the relatives of the deceased.

Inspector Spiers, who had led the evidence, addressed the jury. He said it was evident from the police enquiries that the collision was caused by the handle being moved. This was the work of a few seconds, and the defence witnesses, who were living on either side of the road, could not possibly have seen it. As to what really occurred, there was the evidence of Waman Hari, and the Mahomedan, who were within two feet from the driver at the time of the occurrence. It was this that the handle was moved, the cars collided and an alarm was raised. It was only after this that the attention of the defence witnesses must have been attracted to the scene. It was impossible for them to see the driver's hand at that distance within the few seconds in which the occurrence took place. That this was so was shown by the evidence of the defence witnesses, who said that they saw Bamboat on the right of the car. That was why they said he could not have committed the offence. But the prosecution said through their witnesses that it was he who touched the handle and moved the car forward, and that as owing to the position of the cars he could not get across the other side he must have gone round the car, which was a small car, and seeing the deceased still between the two cars must have naturally commenced to shout and raise an alarm. As to why the deceased was still there, even the defence witnesses said that it took the driver two to three minutes before the driver backed the car. It must have taken less than two or three minutes, in fact, only thirty seconds, for Bamboat to go round to the other side of the car and he was thus there before the car was backed.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

BORAHS AND THEIR HEAD PRIEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I was greatly amused to read the letter by "Khadim-e-Kom" under the heading of "The Bohras and their Head Priest," in your issue of 30th August, 1917. He had better go in for some elementary lessons in Bohra theology before thus making a clumsy exhibition of himself in public.

Whether the tom-tom about the Governor's visit to the Head Priest was launched by the agents of the Head Priest or was done by the Associated Press of its own accord, the fact remains that it was made much of presumably to impress the illiterate mob. It is deing scant courtesy to H. E. the Governor to say "Our Head Priest had no desire in visiting him at all."

As to the rendering of accounts of shrine, the matter is *sub-judice* and the gentleman will do well to inform himself as to what steps the Advocate-General is taking about it.

As to his appreciation of the step taken by the Head Priest in ex-communicating the worthy sons of Sir Adamjee Peerbhai, can the gentleman point out the names of any whose services to the community and to the father and grandfather of the Head Priest, are as great or even half as great as those of Sir Adamjee Peerbhai. The predecessors of the present Head Priest had, in recognition of his services, conferred on him the title of "Rafiuddin" (the exalted of religion). Let ungrateful people talk what nonsense they like, but can the community forget the services of Sir Adamjee Peerbhai to the Bohra pilgrims at Kerbala and Najaf (Mesopotamia), and at Medina? The charities of Sir Adamjee will make a volume to recount, the Sanatorium near the Charni Road Station is the standing monument of Sir Adamjee's bounty. It is sheer shame to pay so ungratefully the children of so bountiful a person under whose deep debt of gratitude are the community and the Head Priest alike.

As to his expression "Whatever he (the Head Priest) does, he does through the inspiration from God, this extravagant statement will, no doubt, bring a smile on the lips of not a few of your readers. Will Mr. "Khadim-e-Kom" let me know what difference does he make between "Imam" and the present Head Priest? Does he know how far is the present Head Priest fallible? Alas, this betrays his ignorance of the most elementary items of Bohra belief. Let him read (if he can) or ask some learned man what is written in our religious books called *"Da-a-em"* and *"Iktesar."* In these books it is most clearly given that we are bound to obey the Head Priest *only as far as his commands are consistent with Koran and the laws laid down by the Prophet Mohammad and his direct successors.* Anything beyond that should not be obeyed and nobody can be compelled to obey such orders.

The Head Priest will do well to disclaim this "Khadim-e-Kom" of Khoka Bazaar, as soon as possible, for silence on his part would mean encouraging such nonsensical beliefs which do honour neither to himself nor to the believer.—Yours, etc.,

SADIK.

APPEAL FOR MUNICIPAL MERCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Very recently the Bombay Municipality has cut off the water pipe standing on Mahim Cross Road, opposite liquor shop. This pipe had been standing on this place for more than a decade of years and had been a great boon to the public and the passengers especially men coming from far places to Mahim Bazaar for dealings especially in silver and gold. Besides the pipe had been causing no nuisance to any one. In thus cutting off the pipe our gracious Municipality seems to have made a curious display of its powers by doubling the intensity of these men's thirst for drinking, who now seek for water here and there at the residents to allay their thirst. Will our gracious and all-powerful Municipality look into this matter and take steps to replace the pipe in its old place at its earliest convenience?—Yours, etc.,

A FRIEND OF SUFFERERS.

Mahim, Bombay, Sept. 1.

The Inspector General, Civil Hospitals, Burma, in the course of a notification in the *Burma Government Gazette* regrets to record the death of Dr. F. X. Dattadi L.M. and S. (Bombay), Civil Surgeon and Superintendent, Jail of Toungoo who was a zealous and efficient officer, and during his thirty years' services won the good opinion of various officers under whom he served. His death is a loss to the department.

BOARDING HOUSE OF GANDHARVA MAHAVIDYALYA.

OPEEND BY THE CHIEF OF ICHALKARANJI.

The Chief of Ichalkaranji performed yesterday the opening ceremony of the boarding house of the Gandharva Maha Vidalaya, Bombay. There was a large attendance, among those present being the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Mr. Kalyanrai G. Ghoda, Mr. Lalubhai G. Jhaveri, Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavati, Mr. B. S. Mehta, Pandit Vishnu Digambar and others. After the pupils of the institution had gone through an interesting programme of music, Mr. Kalyanrai G. Ghoda, Honorary Secretary of the Vidyalaya, in the course of his address said:

As the number of students began to increase, the accommodation formerly provided in hired buildings was found to be inadequate and in order to have a spacious building where full accommodation could be provided for its present and future requirements it was resolved to raise subscriptions and erect a suitable academy of our own. Judging from the generous assistance that has already been accorded, the committee are fully confident that the public who appreciate music, will come to their assistance and realize to the full the aims and objects, which the committee has at heart. No doubt more funds will be essential to pay off the liabilities still due in reference to the construction of this building and also for the purpose of having a hostel where students coming from other distant parts of the Presidency as well as the teaching staff could be accommodated and cared for.

This hostel referred to at that time has at last been actually built up though at a considerable cost which is yet to be defrayed.

Pandit Vishnu Digamber the director of the Institution even now tells me and you also like myself will be surprised to learn, that this increased accommodation is not still quite sufficient to meet the requirements of the institution.

The Chief of Ichalkaranji he had placed at the disposal of this Institution Rs. 4,000 for utilizing the income of interest thereon for giving scholarships to any student coming from his State who may have a mind to learn music in this Institution. If any student from the State is not coming forward the Principal is authorised to utilize the income of the interest in such a way as he may think fit.

I have to tender our best thanks to the various presidents and editors of various newspapers who have so kindly spent their most valuable time and given encouragement on several occasions in connection with matters relating to the Vidalaya. I may mention the names of some of the leading persons as far as my memory will help me:—

H. E. Lord Willingdon, H. E. Lord Sydenham, Hon. Sir Claude Hill, Hon. Sir M. B. Chanbal, Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., Hon. Sir D. E. Wacha, Rev. Dr. D. Machickan, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Hon. Mr. Justice L. A. Shah, Late Lieut. Col. Kirtikar, Mr. J. J. Vimadalal, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Dr. N. H. Choksey, Lady Swan, Lady Tata, Chief of Bhor, Chief of Miraj and others.

H. H. the Yuvaraja of Mysore has kindly become a patron of this Institution and so also the Chief of Jamkhandi, Chiefs of Bhor and Kurundwad and Bawda, while Seth Narottam Morarjee Goculdas has become a life member of the Institution.

Pandit Vishnu Digambar also addressed the assembly, referring to the efforts of the Vaidyalaya in the cause of Indian music and thanking Mr. Ghoda and others and the staff for their help.

ADDRESS BY CHIEF OF ICHALKARANJI.

The Chief of Ichalkaranji thanked Pandit Vishnu Digambar for the honour he had done him by inviting him to perform the opening ceremony of the boarding house. He said the necessity of having such boarding houses especially in a city like Bombay was very great. He said the fact that Indian music had fallen from the lofty position it once held was due to a variety of causes, chief among which was that the art had in recent times been practiced in public mainly by dancing girls who sang lewd songs. He next referred to the disadvantages which students of music had to labour under in the past and said he was glad the students of the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya had not to labour under those difficulties and could learn in two years what music it formerly took ten years to learn. Pandit Digambar knew his business thoroughly well and the Chief congratulated him on the success his efforts had achieved in the cause of the uplift of Indian music. The speaker concluded by suggesting that the Vidyalaya which at present was a private concern should be converted into a public institution; that efforts should be made for a revival of religious music, that the Parsis should begin with Indian music instead of taking up European music at first, and that the Pandit should send some of his pupils to Europe to study European music at its chief seats where it had reached perfection so that it might be possible to do what they could for Indian music from what new things they learned in European music.

Mr. Ghoda announced a number of donations.

The Chief of Ichalkaranji then declared the boarding house open and the proceedings terminated.

With reference to the intimation regarding the washing away of the line between Himatnagar and Idar, the District Traffic Superintendent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Ahmedabad informs us that communication has been restored.

Lieut.-Col. J. L. W. French Muller, Col. C.I.E., I.A., Deputy Inspector General, military police is appointed Honorary A.D.C. to the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma on the resignation of Lieut.-Col. H. B. Vouex I.A., Inspector General of Police Burma.

Official and Personal.

It has been decided by his Excellency the Governor in Council that Government will not make their annual move to Mahabaleshvar this October. The headquarters of Government will remain at Poona until they are moved to Bombay in November.

The following are staying at Government House, Ganeshkhind, for this week-end:—Colonel and Mrs. Evans, Captain and Mrs. Huddleston, Mr. and Mrs. Jukes, Mr. Brayne, Rev. Father Goodier, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Jackson and Miss McNally.

NEW MEMBERS OF HOME RULE LEAGUE BOMBAY BRANCH.

Messrs. Purshottam Odhavji; Jivraj Chhaganlal; Varjiwandas Purshottamdas; Jatashanker Kanji Bhatt; Damodardas Prabhudas Mehta; Dr. N. Jasani; Messrs. Sankerlal Kalchand Parikh; Jamnadas Narandas; Rangildas Maganlal Parikh; Himatlal Jeychand Doshi; Cantharia Vaman Rai; Sunder Maneklal Mehta; E. M. Noorbhai; Purshottamdas V. Poonawalla; Rangildas Jekisondas Dalal; C. V. Sopariwala; Lallbhai Bhaidas Marfatia; Wishwanath Purshottam Patker; Kaikhushroo J. Mullan; Ratilal M. Ghandhi; Judia Popatlal Velji; Mohanlal Trikamdas Saraiya and Tribhuvandas Girdhardas Desai.

BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY.

The Indian Branch of the Joint War Committee of the Order of St. John and the British Red Cross Society have now ready for issue a war workers' badge for presentation to ladies engaged in work for the sick and wounded. The badge will in each case be accompanied by a parchment certificate bearing the lithographed signature of his Excellency the Viceroy and that of the Chairman of the Executive Committee. The following are the conditions under which the badge and certificate will be issued:—In each case the war workers' badge and parchment certificate will be given. Working parties will forward a statement every three months to the Joint War Committee through the local Red Cross representative stating the names of the lady workers who are recommended as recipients of the badge and certificate. In no case will these be granted for less than six months' continuous work, and then only on the recommendation of the heads of working parties. Recommendations for the badge and certificate should as far as possible be submitted for the quarters ending with October, January, April and July.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION

	On 1-9-17 Rs.	Up to Date Rs.
War Loan	50)	3,32,150
War Bonds	8,300	11,44 175
Cash Certificates	71,945-12	20,10,027
	80,745 12	34,63,352

WAR LOAN INTEREST.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly insert these few lines in your paper in public interest?

The rate of interest for the British loan issued in England and America and also that for the War Loan and war-bonds issued by the Indian Government ranges from 5 to 5½ per cent. The rate of interest obtainable in Russia, France, Germany, and other European countries does not seem to be lower. In fact it has risen all over the world. The Bank of Bombay raised the rate of interest for its Savings Branch section from 3 to 4 per cent. from 1st July, 1917.

2. In the face of these facts is it not fair and opportune on the part of the Indian Government to raise the present rate of interest at the Savings Banks from 3 to at least 4½ per cent. to attract more money than it does now? As far as my experience goes people seem to be unwilling to deposit their money in the Savings Banks solely because the rate of interest is so low.

3. The time is come when the Indian Government should also consider the case of the General Provident Fund. The rate of interest sanctioned for it is 4 per cent. when that on Government Promissory Notes was either 3 or 3½ per cent. Now that it has gone up to more than 5 per cent. it is but just and fair that the rate of interest for G. P. Fund should at least be raised to something like 6 per cent. from the beginning of the present official year i.e., from 1st April, 1917.—Yours, etc.,

D.

Poona City,
1st Sept. 1917.

Pte J. A. Bradshaw of the First Burma Contingent of 1915 has arrived in Rangoon. Prior to leaving Burma he was in the Burma Light Horse section. He has taken part in all the big battles in France during the two years and eight months that he had been away. He has now been discharged on pension. In the battle of Neuve Chapelle when he was with the Manchesters he got through unscathed. He was among those who shared the honours in the terrible fighting round Ypres and while in trenches he suffered all the horrors of that fight. The next big event was the big push on the Somme where, he said, the bombardment was the heaviest he had experienced. The sight at night was one beyond description and unforgettable. Here he received his second wound, having been struck with a piece of shrapnel in the stomach and after remaining nine months in a hospital in England he was transferred to the Lincolns, where he received his discharge and returned to Burma. He is the first man to arrive here with the silver badge with the diagram S. R. I. Within the silver band are the words "King and the Empire and for services rendered."

The total production for 1916 of Rangoon Oil Co.'s wells from five wells was 9,161 compared with 21,816 of the previous year. Total profit was Rs. 13,089, of which Rs. 13,000 has been carried to depreciation reserve account.

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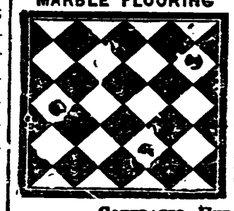

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Dated this 3rd day of September, 1917.

MAHOMED MIA KHANDWANI,
for self and brothers.
9605

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, September 3, 1917.

EVILS OF EMIGRATION.

The system of indentured emigration from India to the Colonies has now been abolished for ever. But with the removal of this "badge of helotry," all the deplorable evils of emigration of labour will not disappear. It would be idle to expect that they should. For many of the evils associated with the pernicious system of indenture have been proved to flourish even under the respectable name of free labour. The abolition of the indenture system has, indeed, removed a great obstacle in the way of a satisfactory solution of the emigration problem,—a solution which should be compatible at once with the independence and self-respect and the economic and moral welfare of the labourers and with the consideration of humanity. Considerable interest, therefore, attaches to the publication of the report of the Inter-Allied Immigration Conference held in London in May last. The recommendations contained in the report seem, in some respects at least, to judge from the telegraphic summary, to be such as to form a basis for a satisfactory solution of the vexed question. The Government of India, in their covering resolution, state that they have not yet considered the report and have reserved judgment on all the points raised in it. We are also disposed to follow the same course, at any rate, till the full text of the report is before us.

There is a consideration, however, which must be emphasised. A Commission of two gentlemen from Madras was appointed last year to enquire into the methods of recruiting and conditions of Indian labour on the estates in Ceylon and Malaya, where the system of labour is "free." The report of this Commission has been with the Government of India for some months and it is possible that the findings of these two Commissioners will largely influence the character of the judgment to which the Government will arrive on the report of the Inter-Allied Conference. Those, however who have at heart the interests of the Indian labourer in the Colonies and who have also read the report of the Madras Commission feel that the less influence the latter is allowed to have over the deliberations of the Government of India, the better. For the only thing the Commission did was to palliate the evils of labour conditions in Ceylon instead of exposing them. Mr. Thiagraja, who has studied the conditions of labour in Ceylon first-hand, has forwarded to us a communication which contains enough evidence to throw a lurid light on the manner in which the Commission went about its task and the *suppressio veri* which marks its findings. It might, in the first place, have been expected that the report of a Commission of this character would at least contain notes of evidence taken on the spot, on which the conclusions of the Commissioners were based. But, as Mr. Thiagraja points out, such notes of evidence as one finds in carefully drawn-up reports are not forthcoming. On the other hand, while there are many pages of statistics drawn from a variety of sources, there is no record of evidence collected from the labourers, if any of them were at all examined—no questions put by the Commissioners to the labourers and no answers to them—to bear out the general statements set down in the report. After this it is not surprising to learn that though there are in all about 2,000 estates in Ceylon, the Commissioners, according to their own admission, visited only six of these! Again, though the Commissioners state that the *Kangany* defrauds the labourer whom he recruits by paying him less than he is entitled to they are silent regarding the more notorious and greater evil, namely, that the *Kangany* generally recruits labourers under false pretences,—a grievance which the Commissioners were bound to enquire into. Nor do the Commissioners seem to have studied carefully the actual condition of the labourers on the plantations, few of these though they visited. Not so long ago, in 1914, Mr. A. P. Boon, a District Magistrate, wrote:

"40 coolies started prostrating themselves in front of us and saying they were starving ... The coolies were obviously being starved. Many of them ... were fit only for hospital. He ... (Dr. Perera) too told me that from all sides he was hearing similar reports ... that they were unable to resist such diseases (hook-worm) owing to being under-fed ... I was also told that 4 deaths had occurred ... from starvation ... from what I saw I can believe it."

And only last year the Sabaragamuwa Commission, appointed by the Ceylon Government themselves, found that such allegations about half-starved labourers were for the most part true. There is no indication in the report of the Commissioners to show that such allegations came to their knowledge or that they cared to enquire into the truth about them, despite the common knowledge that the state of things referred to by the District Magistrate, Mr. Boon, has not yet disappeared. The Commissioners again have not considered it their business to refer to, much less to condemn, the so-called law which permits sentences of rigorous imprisonment to be passed on labourers who fail to work or who leave the estates without the permission of the superintendents. They do indeed admit that small fines imposed upon the labourers are frequent and that these fines are illegal and they proceed to say that

"Large increases in a labourer's account in the past were noticeable on account of the relatives who had died or absconded, the amounts of their debts being added to that of the family or sometimes, even of the gang."

There is something apologetic in the phrase "in the past," though the illegality referred to exists even to-day. The apologetic tone reaches its limit when the sapient Commissioners ask us to note that

"Corporal punishment is recognised to be illegal and is certainly not common or usual though of course there are bad masters in the island as well as bad servants."

As to this it is enough to cite the following three out of the several instances of revolting cruelty of "bad masters" that have continued to appear, from time to time, in the Ceylon papers:

(i) "According to Muniyamma, an eye-witness, the accused (an estate watchman) came up with a gun to the cooly lines, and asked the deceased, among others, why she was not at work. The woman replied she would go to work the next day. The accused then shot her dead, and ran off, but was soon secured by some coolies and handed over to the authorities. Karupai, Soccala Naran and Mariamma, all of them eye-witness, told much the same story. ... The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty of murder, but guilty of a rash and negligent act. His Lordship pointed out ... that the act could not have been both rash and negligent, and ... the panel submitted ... a verdict of guilty of a rash act. His Lordship ... imposed a penalty of one hundred rupees." (January 30th, 1917.).

(ii) "A planter was convicted of having caused grievous hurt to a cooly in his employ. That was a very serious offence according to our Law. But the Magistrate who convicted the planter shocked the public conscience by fining him ten rupees and detaining him at the Bar till the rising of the Court." (February 6th, 1917.)

(iii) "The accused (a planter) is reported to have said that he told the complainant, the Kangany on his estate ... 'to go on his hands and knees.' And by way of speeding the parting guest the accused called him a 'nalla madu.' ... The accused ordered the complainant to kneel down. If he had refused ... accused is reported to have stated that 'he would have killed him.' ... The Magistrate considered the accused 'technically guilty' of wrongful restraint, and fined him ten rupees. (April 25th, 1917.)

Finally, the Commissioners ask us to be satisfied with the statement that "an employer has no power of arrest in respect to a servant who absconds or rather offends." And this in face of the well-known facts that the planters employ armed watchmen to prevent labourers from leaving estates and even advertise in the press offers of rewards for the arrest of "bolted coolies," and that such "bolted" labourers, whether male or female, are arrested without legal warrants by private individuals!

MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

The final accounts of the Bombay Municipality, now fully adjusted, for the official year which ended on 31st March last, were published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 30th ultimo, show the following broad results of actual receipts and disbursements against the Revised Estimates which were submitted to the Corporation at budget time in January last:—

	In Crore Rupees. Revised Estimates 1916-17	Final accounts. 1916-17
Receipts	1.38	1.40
Disbursements ...	1.44	1.42
Deficit ...	0.06	0.02

Thus, the deficit has now been finally recorded at 2 lakhs, which, of course, will be met from what is delusively supposed to be the bottomless treasury of "Surplus Cash Balances," which is a wondrous hidden reservoir of municipal cash. The Alladin of municipal finance is the only expert who can call up such hidden wealth. "Open Sesame" is a reality with him and not a vision. But it is curious that the brace of auditors who frame the conventional annual report of the audit of municipal finances and submit it to the Civic Fathers never tell them of the *machinery* whereby the gates unfold to the "Open Sesame," though we have an uncomfortable suspicion that were the real secret revealed to our gaze we might have to hang the Municipal Alladin and destroy his wonderful lamp. The adjustments effected since the preliminary actuals were published on the last date of the financial year 1916-17, were as follows:—

Receipts Preliminary	1,40,00,433
Add adjustments	48,305
Total Actuals ...	1,40,48,738
Disbursements Preliminary	1,40,16,250
Add adjustments ...	1,98,041
Total Actuals ...	1,42,14,291

Thus the adjusting entries of expenditure increased by nearly 2 lakhs and those of receipts by 48 thousand. The three largest items which swelled the adjusted receipts are:—

	Rs.
Town Duties by	28,639
Miscellaneous by	9,610
Profit on Workshops	8,604

But the item of interest and profit on investment seemed to have been over-estimated on March 31st by Rs. 4,899. So that the actual *net* addition to receipts, after adjustment, is as stated, namely, Rs. 48,305. *Per contra*, the items by which the adjusting entries have swelled the total actuals of expenditure are principally the following:—

	Rs.
Health Department	67,708
Streets and Buildings ...	47,300
Assessment and Collection...	29,593
Water Works	21,846
Pumping and Airpressing...	11,770

The opening Cash Balance on April 1st, 1916, was 54 lakhs, while the "estimated" balance on March 31st, 1917, was 48.17 lakhs. Why the Municipal Alladin calls this balance "estimated," it is not easy to understand. When all adjustments are effected and when the final accounts are presented to the Corporation, where does "estimated" come in? There cannot be *any* place for an "estimated" figure in a balance sheet purporting to show "actuals." The Municipal Commissioner might inform the Corporation why this cash balance is still called "estimated." At present it is a conundrum. Five months of the new financial year have gone by. At the end of the 30th instant, we shall know how the first half-year has fared, and how far the estimates of receipts and disbursements are better or worse. But meanwhile we may conclude by pointing out what had been the statutory and other unavoidable obligations of the Municipality for 1916-17 to show the residuum of revenue which can be utilised for other purposes including amenities.

		Lakh Rs.
1.	Municipal Debt	44.46
2.	Contribution Improvement Trust	11.01
3.	Primary Education	5.10
4.	Medical Relief	4.36
		64.93
5.	Fire Brigade	1.55
6.	General Supervision	3.39
7.	Revenue Establishment	4.93
8.	Water Works	3.58
9.	Drainage &c.	8.09
10.	Public Health & Conservancy	26.63
11.	Streets and Buildings including Lighting	17.82
		130.92

The first four items are absolutely obligatory. They amounted to 65 lakhs out of a revenue of 1.40 crores, equivalent to 46.4 per cent. The remaining items are also liabilities imposed by various sections of the Municipal Act. You cannot go without the daily service by way of conservancy and sanitation; you cannot go without roads, repairs and lighting; you cannot avoid the daily removal of night soil and the necessity of pumping sewage etc., etc., and you cannot maintain your colossal water works. Then there are the various establishments without which municipal work cannot go on, and finally the general superintendence. These are all necessary objects which cannot be avoided. These come to 66 lakhs, say 47.1 per cent. of the total revenue of 1.40 crores. Thus, it will be seen that between these obligations, statutory and unavoidable, fully 93.5 per cent. of the total revenue is absorbed, leaving a poor 6.5 per cent. for a variety of demands, including minor new works, which are paid out of revenue, pressed by the public on the Municipality. How can these be met? Only by enhanced taxation in the first instance, and by efficient economy in the second instance. You cannot take much out of the fat surplus cash. At the very least 20 lakhs are absolutely necessary to carry on the large current expenditure to be met weekly if not daily. And the other must be reserved to meet contingencies. It is the only financial reserve for the safety of Municipal finance. The sooner therefore the general tax on property is screwed up to the maximum the better. One per cent. of such tax now yields 5 lakhs. If only 2 per cent. in excess of the present rate levied, it will bring in 10 lakhs which would be a great help to the Municipality to meet a hundred and one minor demands called for by the citizens. No doubt screwing up the property tax by 2 per cent. will mean dearer house rent for the occupiers. The landlords are certain to screw up these in their turn, though fortuitous circumstances have been pouring into their lap for some years past larger rentals (50 per cent. and more) than they actually deserve. The poor with fixed incomes would be greatly oppressed, while the cost of living is going up in other directions. So here is a choice of evils. If the City demands more from the Municipality the rate-payers must be prepared for larger taxation. If they cannot bear that burden, then they must be content with such poor doles as the Municipality may give with its limited resources. We think that for a growing city like Bombay a moderately larger revenue than 1.40 crores is needed, say, 2 crores. That signifies the rearrangement of the whole system of Municipal taxation; and that on the sound principle of obtaining the largest amount from those most able to pay. This can only be obtained by means of direct taxation. We are convinced that the future of taxation, be it imperial, provincial or local, must be direct, as has been so well recognised and realised in England, France and the United States.

Notes of the Day.

Economy Begins at Home:—

We have received the following communication.

POSTS & TELEGRAPHS.

From
THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS,

To
THE EDITOR,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE", BOMBAY.

No. 1662-B. P., CALCUTTA, THE 25TH AUGUST, 1917.

Sir,

I am directed to state that, owing to the present shortage and high price of paper, the Director-General regrets that he is obliged to suspend the free supply of the Indian Telegraph Guide to Newspapers as a temporary measure during the WAR.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
R. W. HANSON,
Asst. Director-General.

S. K. M.

We have no complaint to make of the decision arrived at; in fact we commend it. But we would point out that economy like clarity begins better at home, and that this modest-sized intimation is communicated to us on a sheet of foolscap paper that would easily accomodate at least eight such announcements and is enclosed in an envelope, which, though made of exceptionally cheap and nasty paper, is unnecessarily large. It is curious how Government Departments continue to waste paper. The Bombay Secretariat is a great offender. The paper used for official communications is very often beyond the requirements and the unnecessary system of duplication is maintained in spite of the need for economy. The Army, however, is the worst offender, with its reckless use of giant envelopes in which one often has to search for the diminutive contents with great care. We have to economise like others, and we are glad to be able to mention that the whole of this Note has been written on the paper containing the above announcement, with some room to spare.

The Exodus.

We had occasion the other day to comment on the senseless extravagance which the Behar Government, under Viceregal auspices, contemplate perpetrating with a view to *establish* for themselves a new summer capital. As a happy contrast to this comes the announcement that the Governor-in-Council has decided that the Bombay Government will not make their annual move to Mahableshwar next October. The whole question of the exodus to the hills must soon be reconsidered in the light, specially, of the Mesopotamia report. Meanwhile, Lord Willingdon's Government are to be congratulated on a decision that will put an end, for a month at least, to a considerable waste of public money and a grave inconvenience to public business.

Guardians and Politics!

"Students and Politics" has been a familiar enough theme in recent months, but to Nagpur belongs the distinction of having progressed so far as to have witnessed a deadlock brought about by an attempted coercion of guardians in respect of politics. We published yesterday an Associated Press telegram from Nagpur intimating that the strike of the Neill City High School students which had already lasted for the better part of a week came to an end on Friday. This is most satisfactory, but it seems worth while pointing out that the strike in question had nothing to do with any direct grievance of the students themselves. The trouble was due to the Nagpur authorities having demanded that the guardians of the students should sign a declaration form agreeing to the order prohibiting the students from attending political meetings. From the coercion of students to the coercion of guardians is apparently an easy transition.

An Absurd Proceeding.

It would be interesting to know by whose authority, and under what Code, it was attempted to force the parents and guardians of school-boys to subscribe to such declaration. The attempt failed as it deserved to, but it seems to us to have been altogether too unwarranted a proceeding to be allowed to be forgotten with the end of the strike of students which it provoked. One wonders whether there is any limit to the fatuousness of some of the individuals on whom greatness, in the shape of executive or departmental authority, has been thrust by the present conditions of Indian administration. We trust the example of Nagpur will have a moderating effect on others similarly incliped. The enormity of the assumption involved in asking parents of school-boys to agree under orders to the pet prejudices of our bureaucrats is fully worthy of them. And that should be sufficient comment.

BRITISH NAVAL OUTPOST.

ALWAYS ON ENEMY'S DOORSTEP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Sept. 2.

The scrap off Jutland is chiefly interesting as showing that despite enormous minefields and other elaborate defensive devices the British naval outpost is always on the enemy's doorstep.

Reuter's Copenhagen correspondent says that the fight occurred off Ringkjoebing at seven in the morning. German minesweepers fled and grounded in shallows. A hundred survivors of their crews have reached the shore. It was not a question of raiding defenceless mine-sweepers, because the latter were protected by aeroplanes and submarines.

ENGINE-DRIVERS IN RUSSIA.

DECIDE TO STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Sept. 2.
Recd. 8-40 p.m., Sept. 2.

In consequence of rejection of their demands, engine-drivers have decided to strike except drivers of troop and hospital trains. Other unions have refused their support while the Government is taking the strongest measures.

The Government has commandeered corn supplies in provinces near the south-west and Roumanian fronts owing to grave shortage of flour.

The Dowager Empress who is living in seclusion in the Crimea is seriously ill.

HEAVY BOMB ATTACK BY ENEMY.

BRITISH RECAPTURE LOST POSITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 0-40 a.m., Sept. 3.

Field-Marshal Haig's communiqué this afternoon says:—

The enemy delivered a heavy bomb attack on our advanced posts, south-west of Havrincourt, which he failed to reach the previous night. We were compelled to withdraw, but recaptured the positions later.

BRILLIANT FRENCH OFFENSIVE ON THE AISNE.

BRITISH CAPTURES DURING AUGUST.

BRILLIANT FRENCH OFFENSIVE ON AISNE.

ALL OBJECTIVES GAINED ON A WIDE FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL AIR-RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Sept. 2.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—In Belgium there has been great artillery activity in the region of Driegrachten and Bixschoote. On the Aisne after strong artillery preparation we attacked last night north-west of Hurtebise and in one bound carried all the objectives on a front of nearly 1,500 metres to a depth of about 300. We broke up three counter-attacks and captured five officers and 180 men and seven machine-guns. A great many of the enemy were killed in a preliminary artillery bombardment and fighting which was very violent.

Our aircraft co-operated keeping at a height of a hundred to six hundred metres and machine-gunning the trenches and batteries. All returned.

PROGRESS NORTH OF HURTEBISE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Sept. 2.

Last night's French communiqué said:—We captured a further two hundred metres of trench north of Hurtebise together with thirty prisoners. A counter-attack in the afternoon did not reach our lines under our violent artillery fire. In the Champagne south of Butte-de-mesnil we repulsed a strong enemy coup-de-main and captured prisoners including a commander.

There is a brisk artillery struggle in the whole region north of Hill 340 and Morthomme.

BULGARIANS REPULSED IN SERKADILEGEN.

SERBIANS PENETRATE FIRST POSITIONS WEST OF NONTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 8 a.m., Sept. 2.

A communiqué from the French Eastern Army says:—

Bulgarian attacks at Serkadilegen were repulsed partly by counter-attacks. The Serbians attacked in the mountainous region west at Nonte and penetrated the first position and captured a few prisoners.

RAIDS ON DOIRAN-VARDAR FRONT.

BOMBARDMENT OF DOLDZERI CONTINUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Sept. 2.

A British official communiqué from Salonika says:—We made raids at various points on the Doiran-Vardar front and repulsed counter-attacks north of Doldzeri. Our bombardment continues.

BULGARS EJECTED FROM LAST TRENCHES.

COMMUNIQUE FROM FRENCH EASTERN ARMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Sept. 2.

A communiqué from the French Eastern Army says:—Another Bulgarian attack at Serkadilegen, launched after a very heavy artillery bombardment was repulsed. Our troops counter-attacked and ejected the Bulgars from the last elements of trenches which they held.

GERMAN WARSHIPS IN GULF OF RIGA.

APPEARANCE NOT UNEXPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Sept. 2.

The appearance of German warships in the Gulf of Riga, mentioned in yesterday's Russian communiqué, was not unexpected. It is probably a prelude to combined land and sea operations which so egregiously failed in 1915, when British submarines accomplished brilliant exploits. The present demoralisation of the Russian Fleet offers a tempting opportunity of bringing off a spectacular coup.

FOUR ENEMY MINE-SWEEPERS DESTROYED.

OFF JUTLAND COAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Sept. 2.

The Admiralty says:—Our light forces destroyed four enemy minesweepers off the Jutland coast this morning.

RAIDERS REPULSED NEAR HAVRINCOURT.

BRITISH CAPTURES DURING AUGUST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sep. 1.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Sept. 2.

Field-Marshal Haig's communiqué to-night says:—We made a successful raid east of Wytschaete. We bombed the dug-outs and machine-gunned the escaping garrison. We repulsed the raiders south-west of Havrincourt.

Aerial activity was resumed yesterday evening. We brought down two machines. One of ours is missing.

The British captured during August 7,279 prisoners of whom 158 were officers making 10,697 including 234 officers taken since the morning of July 31st Thirth-eight guns including six heavy guns two hundred machine-guns and seventy-three trench-mortars were captured in August.

UNSETTLED WEATHER ON WEST FRONT.

ENEMY ACTIVITY SOUTH OF LENS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 8 a.m., Sept. 2.

Field Marshal Haig's communiqué this afternoon reports an unsettled weather. The enemy's artillery has been active south of Lens and in the neighbourhood of the coast.

WHEAT COMMITTEE FIXING PRICE.

FOR STABILSIING MARKETS AND KEEPING DOWN PRICES,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Sept. 2.

The Wheat Committee has unanimously decided to make the price of No. 1, Northern Spring wheat 220 cents a bushel with a view to stabilising markets and keeping down the prices of flour and bread.

DEVELOPMENT OF INTER-EMPIRE TRADE.

NEW COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SCHEME SANCTIONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 31.
Recd. 8 a.m., Sept. 1.

The War Cabinet has sanctioned the new Commercial Intelligence Scheme, providing for the creation of an enlarged Commercial Intelligence Department, wide expansion of the system of Trade Commissioners within the Empire and the strengthening and developing of commercial attaché and consular services. The new department will eventually comprise the existing Department of Commercial Intelligence of the Board of Trade and Foreign Trade Department of the Foreign Office and will be represented in Parliament by a Parliamentary Secretary.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN BOARD OF TRADE AND FOREIGN OFFICE.

The appointment and control of Trade Commissioners will remain with the Board of Trade and the appointment and control of commercial attachés and consular service with the Foreign Office, but the work of the new Department will comprise all matters dealing with commercial intelligence and as far as necessary for that purpose it will give directions to oversea services and make necessary arrangements to keep them in close touch with the commercial classes in the United Kingdom.

RUDOLF REVENTLOW.

DESERTS GERMAN ARMY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Sept. 2.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

A telegram received in Paris from Geneva states that Rudolf Reventlow, nephew of the fire-eating journalist Count Reventlow, has deserted from the German army and reached Switzerland.

GREAT PARADE IN PHILADELPHIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Sept. 2.

A great five-hours' parade took place here yesterday of troops marching to camp.

FURIOUS ROUMANIAN RESISTANCE.

HOPE OF SAVING MOLDOVIA.

ENEMY'S VIOLENT ATTACKS REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ODESSA, Aug. 31.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Sept. 2.

The latest Roumanian communiqués show that furious resistance is being offered to the enemy's violent attacks in the region of Oituz and Ocna and in the valleys of the Sereth and Putna often with favourable results for the Russians and the Roumanians. Both sides have suffered very heavy losses.

Roumanian circles are generally optimistic and there is hope of saving Moldavia with Russian assistance.

The Roumanian Government is adopting prudent measures with regard to the transference of the Royal Family and the seat of the Government to Kherson.

GERMANS SEIZE ROUMANIAN VINTAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Sept. 2.
Recd. 8-40 p.m., Sept. 2.

The Germans have seized the Roumanian vintage.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT KAZAN.

SEVERAL THOUSONDS REPORTED TO BE KILLED AND INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Sept. 2.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Sept. 2.

A disastrous fire has occurred at Kazan. Victims number several thousands killed and injured.

GERMAN PRESS DISSATISFIED.

WITH OFFICIAL DENIAL OF M. KERENKSY'S STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Sept. 2.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The "Daily Telegraph's" Rotterdam correspondent says that the democratic German press is dissatisfied with the official denial of M. Kerensky's statement that the Austro-Germans recently offered a separate peace to one of Russia's allies.

The "Bortmunder General Anzeiger" says that M. Kerensky plainly referred to Roumania and adds that here is an opportunity for the Reichstag main committee to make a stand. If anything should be made clear it is the nature of our relations with Russia.

GERMAN BREACH OF FAITH IN POLAND.

POLISH LEGION SENT TO AUSTRIAN FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ZURICH, Sept 2.
Recd. 8-40 p.m., Sept. 2.

Germany has committed another breach of faith in Poland where the National Council forged under German auspices, has resigned owing to a German order sending the so-called Polish Legion to the Austrian front in defiance of agreements.

ITALIANS OUTNUMBER AUSTRIANS.

BY TWELVE TO ONE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Sept. 2.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

The war correspondent of the "Neue Freie Press" says that the Italians outnumber the Austrians by twelve to one.

DEATH PENALTY IN RUSSIA.

M. KERENSKY ON ITS ABOLITION AND PARTIAL RE-ESTABLISHMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Sept. 2.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

According to the "Central News" correspondent at Petrograd M. Kerensky speaking at the Moscow Conference said:—As a Minister of Justice I abolished the death penalty; and as a Minister of War I have decreed its partial re-establishment. This re-establishment hurts us to the soul but for the salvation of the country we will kill with all our soul.

FRENCH SCANDAL.

MINISTER OF INTERIOR RESIGNS.

A BIG GERMAN CHEQUE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Sept. 1.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Sept. 2.

M. Malvy, Minister of the Interior, has resigned. His resignation comes as a culmination to the sensational affair which originated in the arrest of M. Almeyreda, editor of the pacifist paper "Le Bonnet Rouge," published in Paris on a charge of receiving a big cheque supposed to come from Germany. M. Almeyreda, who was a friend of M. Malvy, was found strangled in the prison and had apparently committed suicide.

Already several officials have been dismissed in connection with the affair.

GERMAN DEPLETION OF STRENGTH.

DIVISIONS AT HALF STRENGTH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Sept. 2.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

The German battalions are now reduced to 600 and 500 and many regiments are merely of battalion strength. Divisions are at half strength. As regards the demands of the West for men and material the British had compelled a great concentration of strength before them months ago. They have since been occupied in putting it out of action. The French have taken a heavy toll of the Chemin-des-Dames and at Verdun. But perhaps, the greatest recent demand has been for Italy's Julian front.

GERMAN REPETITION OF OLD CHORUS.

CRY OF SUBMARINE EFFICACY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Sept. 2.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

The German authorities have evidently found it necessary do something to hearten their people, so the press is repeating the old chorus about the submarines providing a means of defeating Great Britain, and even, the German writer Persius, who previously admitted the limitations of the submarine campaign is joining the cry. There has been considerable comment here about the failure of the enemy to make the most of Russian troubles. It is attributed partly to lack of men and material, which are wanted in the West and partly to German hopes of obtaining a separate peace with Russia by means of agents spreading disaffection. These are still at work. However heroic measures are being taken in Russia and loyal soldiers are helping therein.

FRENCH LINER COLLIDES WITH ANOTHER STEAMER.

520 PICKED UP AND BROUGHT TO MARSEILLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MARSEILLES, Sept. 1.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Sept. 2.

The French liner Natal collided with another steamer on August 30th. 520 of those on board have been picked up and brought to Marseilles.

REPORTED RESTRICTION OF EGYPTIAN COTTON.

A STAGGERING BLOW TO LANCASHIRE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 31.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Sept. 2.

The Manchester correspondent of "The Times" says that the report of the restriction of Egyptian cotton came as a staggering blow to Lancashire. The proposal is too serious to be regarded with equanimity and it may be taken for granted that Lancashire will fight most vigorously against it.

ENEMY DIVISIONS BETWEEN TOLIMNO AND SEA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Sept. 2.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

According to the "Times" military correspondent in June the enemy had seven divisions between Tolmino and the sea which by the 1st of August had risen to 21 with 2,300 guns.

ALLIED ECONOMIC LEAGUES.

LORD R. CECIL ON DR. WILSON'S REPLY.

ENEMY'S ECONOMIC ISOLATION.

THE REAL SAFE-GUARD FOR PEACE OF THE WORLD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 8 a.m., Sept. 2.

Reuter publishes the statement by Lord Robert Cecil regarding the references in President Wilson's reply to the Pope to economic leagues. Lord Robert Cecil says:—

There does not appear to be anything inconsistent between the Note and the economic policy of the Allies as declared at the Paris Conference. The resolutions of the latter are purely defensive and not aggressive. They are aimed at the necessity of restoring the economic life of the Allies after the war and protecting ourselves against the aggressive militarist commercial policy which might then be pursued by our enemies.

ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS ARE VITAL.

Germany's schemes for driving her Allies into the Central European commercial block show that such a policy is a real danger. We hold that in this struggle economic considerations are as vital as purely military and naval measures. We have maintained and fostered the economic strength of those who are fighting the Central Powers quite as much as we have organised our armies and navies. We believe also that we are right in attacking the economic strength of our enemies with every legitimate weapon. That is why we rejoice at the vigorous policy the United States is pursuing regarding exports and other matters.

Depend upon it, there is no more potent weapon with which to bring home to Germany the folly and wickedness of her militarist leaders than to show her that war doesn't pay even in the strictest commercial sense. The Germans forget in the pursuit of their militarist policy and their contempt for all international law, the rights of non-combatants and neutrals. They have arrayed against themselves forces whose commercial and financial resources are immeasurably greater than their own. Hardly a week passes without some indication that even those nations still remaining neutral are getting to the end of their patience. It is scarcely extravagant to say that if the war continues many months longer, the Central Powers will find literally the whole of the rest of the world arrayed in arms against them. That state of things gives rise to two observations.

GERMANY'S FUTURE GETTING INCREASINGLY DARK.

In the first place it shows that in the modern world military force is not everything, and even if the Germans were really successful and invincible, as the Kaiser and his generals boast, Germany's future would still be increasingly dark. The second and a more hopeful observation indicates perhaps the real solution of the greatest world problem of the day, namely, how we can take precautions to prevent future wars. The great difficulty of all schemes for leagues of nations and suchlike has been to find an effective action against nations on board have been picked up and brought determined to break peace I do not wish now to discuss at length the difficulties of joint armed action but everyone, who has studied the question, knows that they are very great. It may be, however, that a league of nations properly furnished with machinery for enforcing financial, commercial and economic isolation of a nation determined to force its will upon the world by mere violence, would be the real safeguard for the peace of the world. In any case that subject may well be studied by those sincerely anxious to end the present system of international anarchy.

FRENCH PRESS ENDORSE DR. WILSON'S REPLY TO POPE'S NOTE.

GERMAN PRESS RESENTFUL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 8 a.m., Sept. 2.

French newspapers endorse President Wilson's Note although some dissent from the view that the German people should be entirely dissociated from the aims of the Government.

German comment is mostly resentful at what are called outside hints regarding the manner in which Germany should be governed.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

RESOLUTION OF BOMBAY CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

STRONG FEELING IN SUPPORT RECOGNISED.

POSTPONEMENT ADVISED.

PENDING HOPED-FOR ACTION OF GOVERNMENT.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the hall of the Bombay Presidency Association. Out of a total membership of 232 of the Committee, 152 members attended the meeting. Bombay, Poona and other districts of the Presidency were well represented. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar was voted to the chair. Among those present were:—The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Mr. M. K. Gandhi, Mr. B. G. Tilak, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. Chambers, Mr. H. A. Wadya, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. J. B. Petit, Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, Hon. Mr. Bhurgri, Hon. Mr. Belvi, Hon. Mr. Upasani, Hon. Mr. Kamat, Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, Hon. Mr. Patel, Hon. Mr. Mahipatram Nilkanth, Mr S. G. Banker, Mr. Umar Sobani, Mr. Natarajan, Mr. Kelkar, Mr. Samarth, Mr. Gupte, Mr. H. N. Apte, Mr. Gadgil, Mr. Limaye, Mr. Kale, Mr. N. V. Gokhale, Mr. Deodhar, Mr. Trivedi and others.

The principal business on the agenda was consideration of the question of adoption of the policy of passive resistance referred to the Committee by the joint session of the All-India Congress Committee and the Council of the All-India Moslem League held at Bombay on 28th and 29th July last. After a prolonged discussion the following resolution was put from the chair and passed unanimously:—

"That the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee while recognising the strong feeling existing in the country in support of Passive Resistance on account of the recent repressive measures of the Government, advises that in view of the fact of Mr. Montagu's forthcoming visit to India and the purpose thereof, the consideration of the question referred to this Committee by the joint session of the All-India Congress Committee and the Council of the All-India Moslem League, viz., the question of the adoption of the policy of Passive Resistance, both as regards its principle and working, should be postponed in the hope that Government will take timely steps to allay the public feeling on the question of the internments and other acts of repression, in order that the Secretary of State may be able to carry out his mission under the most favourable conditions."

Two other resolutions were passed, one sanctioning the suggestion to separate Sind from the Province of Bombay constituting it as a separate provincial unit under the Congress constitution and the other sanctioning the recommendation of the Council that the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha having now satisfied all the necessary conditions laid down in clause (6) of Article XX of the Congress constitution, this Committee should recognise it as an electorate in terms of, and subject to, the limitations mentioned in the said clause of the said Article.

After a hearty vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated.

FIRM STAND IN MONTE SAN GABRIELE AND GORIZIA.

720 OFFICERS AND 26,581 MEN TAKEN SINCE BEGINNING OF BATTLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Sept. 2.

An Italian official communiqué says:—We repulsed with heavy losses repeated violent counter-attacks on the northern slopes of Monte San Gabriele and east of Gorizia. We carried the elements of trenches in the Brestovizza Valley. We took 717 prisoners yesterday making 720 officers and 26,581 men taken since the beginning of the battle. One of our flights of aeroplanes dropped three and a half tons of bombs on the railway establishments at Grahovo.

CONSIDERABLE ITALIAN ADVANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Sept. 2.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The correspondent of the "Corriere Della Sera" at the front says that at the beginning of the offensive the supreme command furnished divisions engaged with maps showing a plan of operations. The second army has now been without maps for some days since they have advanced much further than was ever anticipated.

CONGRESS CONTRETEMPS.

THE CALCUTTA COMMITTEE MEETING.

CHAIRMAN V. VICE-CHAIRMEN.

CLAIMS AND COUNTER-CLAIMS.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT:

REFERENCES TO ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1.

It is understood that the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the next Indian National Congress has wired to the General Secretaries of the Congress that the Reception Committee had failed to elect any one as president at their meeting on Thursday as the meeting had to be dissolved by him before any business could be done and asking them to take any action they think best under the circumstances.

It is also understood that a telegram under the signatures of Mr. Motilal Ghose, Mr. C. R. Das, Mr. B. Chakraverty, Rai Natindranath Chowdhuri and Mr. Hirendranath Datta, all Vice-Chairmen of the Reception Committee has been sent to the General Secretaries of the Congress and the Provincial Congress Committees intimating that the Reception Committee has duly elected Mrs. Besant by 218 members voting in her favour and one against her.

The following advertisements appear in to-day's papers over the signature of the Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazul Haq and Mr. B. K. Lahiri, Secretaries to the Reception Committee:—"The offices of the 32nd Sessions of the Indian National Congress have been temporarily removed to 9, Old Post Office Street. All communications to be directed to the above address."

CHAIRMAN'S NOTICE.

In consequence, Rai Bahadur Baikunthanath Sen issues the following notice:—"It is hereby notified that as Chairman of the Reception Committee I have taken charge of the office of the 32nd Indian National Congress, I am in possession of the books, papers, etc., etc., belonging to that office with the exception of the proceedings book of the Executive Committee and a few loose papers which are missing. All communications regarding the next Congress are to be addressed to me at 62, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta."

The members of the Reception Committee, who remained after the cair had ben vacated on Thursday have intimated their intention of holding a meeting of the Reception Committee on Saturday next to confirm the proceedings of the second part of last Thursday's meeting and to consider the remainder of the business on the agenda including the selection of a site which was not considered on Thursday.

In this connection the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Rai Bahadur Baikunthanath Sen, has addressed the following letter to the Secretaries of the Reception Committee.—"As Chairman of the Reception Committee I request you to be so good as not to convene any meeting of this Committee or of the Council or of the Sub-Committees of the Reception Committee or do anything on behalf of this Committee without my permission until further instructions."

MR. S. N. BANERJEA'S STATEMENT.

The Associated Press of India has been requested to forward the following for favour of publication:—"With reference to the report of the meeting of the Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress which was issued on Friday, Mr. Surendranath Bannerjea states that when he was asked his opinion as to what was decided regarding admission of new members he replied "Am sorry I am unable to bear you out." He did not say "Remember, I am sorry I cannot bear you out."

WHY CHAIRMAN DISSOLVED THE MEETING.

In view of the controversy over the exact circumstances under which Rai Baikunthanath Sen Bahadur left the chair at the Reception Committee meeting on Thursday the following is extracted from his official statement:—"Amidst much shouting, Babu Hirendra Nath Dutta immediately rose to address the meeting and said something to the effect that a man who had any honesty in him would bear out Rai Yatindra Nath Choudhuri's statement. Mr. Bannerjea rose to protest. Whereupon Mr Hirendra Nath Dutta said "I am in possession of the meeting and I demand to be heard." I then rose and asked him to withdraw the offensive words which were not in order but Mr. Hirendra Nath Dutta amidst great shouting, refused to sit down or withdraw the words. Thereupon Mr. S. N. Bannerjea offered to leave and got up to go. I asked him to come back, which request was obeyed and then asked Mr. Hirendra Nath Dutta if he would obey the ruling of the chair, saying that unless he did so by withdrawing the offensive words I, as chairman, would declare the meeting dissolved. This warning was repeated more than once. Fresh commotion and shouting arose Mr. Dutta persisting in his refusal to obey my ruling and withdraw the words. I then got up and declared the meeting dissolved. Whereupon a large number of those present left the hall of the Indian Association.'

WHAT HAPPENED AFTERWARDS.

One of those who remained at the meeting states: -"At this stage there was great commotion and uproar and Rai Baikuntha Nath without saying any thing more left the meeting followed by Mr. Surendranath Bannerjea and about twenty others. The chairman having left, the meeting unanimously elected Mr. Motilal Ghose, one of the Vice-Chairmen of the Reception Committee, as chairman and proceeded to transact the business on the agenda."

"BENGALEE'S" COMMENTS,

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

The "Bengalee" writes:—From a statement published by five of the secretaries of the Reception Committee, it will be seen that of the 218 gentlemen who are said to have attended the meeting of the Reception Committee on Thursday last, only 62 were really members of that Committee, having been duly elected. The rest were outsiders who had no business to be present or to vote and least of all to create disturbance. The proceedings, therefore, are unconstitutional and unauthorised. It is to be noted that nearly 100 duly elected members of the Reception Committee left the meeting after the Chairman had dissolved it.

MR. DATTA'S EXLPANATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a statement issued to the press over the signature of Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen Bahadur (Chairman, Reception Committee of the National Congress to be held at Calcutta). As that statement (which concerns me) contains some errors and omissions (due possibly to the haste in which it has been drawn up or lapse of memory) I think it my duty to correct them.

When the Rai Bahadur put it to the meeting as to whether the minutes of the previous meeting should be confirmed, Rai Yatindra Nath Chowdhury pointed out that one of the resolutions passed at that meeting was wrongly worded and after stating what that inaccuracy was Rai Yatindra Nath went on to say that he felt sure that many members present there who had attended the previous meeting and also Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee who presided at that meeting, would bear him out. Thereupon Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee said, "I do not remember," and then added, "I am sorry I cannot bear you out." (The first sentence "I do not remember" is omitted from the Rai Bahadur's statement). I then rose to address the meeting and said that my recollection was quite distinct in support of Rai Yatindra Nath's statement and that I challenged any one present at the last meeting *honestly to contradict it.* (I did not say as suggested by the Rai Bahadur that "a man who had any honesty in him would bear out Rai Yatindra Nath Chowdhury's statement.") I was going on when Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee got up and began to address the meeting. Thereupon I said that as I was in possession of the Mr. Banerjee had no right to speak until I had finished. But the Chairman, instead of calling Mr. Banerjee to order, as he ought to have done, ordered me to sit down, and without taking the sense of the meeting as to whether the minutes of the previous meeting should be confirmed or not put his signature thereto by way of confirmation. I considered this highly irregular and said that I protested against his signing the said minutes, the accuracy of which was still under discussion. The Chairman remarked (a remark which many of us present at the meeting were unable to follow) that as the inaccuracy suggested was not merely verbal or clerical but suggested the introduction of new matter, he could not take notice of it. The meeting showed by shouts its strong disapproval of the conduct of the Chairman and wanted me to proceed. But the Chairman addressing me said "if you disobey the chair I will dissolve the meeting."

I am positive that the Rai Bahadur never asked me to withdraw the alleged "offensive words," (as a matter of fact I had used none) and this statement of mine is borne out both by the official statement which was drawn up immediately at the close of the meeting and has been signed by some of the leading members of the society as well as by the report issued by the Associated Press. But assuming that the Chairman did ask me to withdraw my remarks and that I refused to withdraw them, how would that justify the Chairman or entitle him to declare the meeting dissolved? He knew that the business of the meeting had not been gone through and that the final election of the President must according to the rules of the Congress take place before the end of August. But as a matter of fact the Chairman did not (as in law he could not) dissolve the meeting. What he did was to vacate the chair and leave the meeting in a huff when he found that the meeting showed its strong disapproval of his high-handed and irregular proceeding in having signed the proceedings of the previous meeting by way of confirmation while their accuracy was still under discussion.

He having left, the meeting proceeded to elect another chairman and transact the items of business on the agenda, as it had every right to do, and it confirmed the election of Mrs. Besant almost unanimously, that is with only one dissentient.—Yours, etc.,

HIRENDRANATH DATTA.

189, Cornwallis Street,
Calcutta, Aug. 31, 1917.

ARMY Y. M. C. A. POONA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I visited the Y. M. C. A. last night, and was very much struck by the much needed improvements that have taken place in the institute, it has been nicely cleaned and fitted up as a soldiers' club, but there is one part that calls for alteration very much, I refer to the supper bar.

I went into that part and found that you had to pay for your supper before you ordered it, very funny, but true. When you do get anything, you find that you can get better in any hotel in Poona at about half the price you have to pay in the Connaught Institute. I always understood that these institutes were for the benefit of soldiers, and it is hard to understand, how a soldier with one shilling per day as pay, can afford to pay from eight to twelve annas for a supper. It is quite evident that the management intend to make the supper bar pay for all the improvements that have taken place, and the best thing that soldiers can do, is to boycott the place, until the prices are brought into line with other restaurants in Poona. Tommy Atkins objects to charity in any form, but he has as strong an objection to being robbed, and the management of the Connaught Institute might remember that even although the colonials amongst us are well paid, and can afford the extraordinary prices charged, the British Tommy, the backbone of our Army, has only one shilling per day.

Apologising for taking up your valuable space.—Yours, etc.,

A VICTIM.

FURIOUS BATTLES AT FOCSANT

ENORMOUS GERMAN LOSSES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PETROGRAD, Sept. 2.
Recd. 0-40 a.m., Sept. 3.

A Russian officer, who participated in the battles at Focsani, says that the struggle has been most fierce for a fortnight. The Germans employed their best troops whose losses were enormous. Some regiments were completely annihilated. Thirty-two German attacks were delivered at one point in the Russian trenches. They were repulsed and the ground was covered with thousands of German corpses belonging to ten different regiments. The Russian losses were also serious.

KING FERDINAND'S MESSAGE TO M. KERENSKY.

King Ferdinand of Roumania has telegraphed to M. Kerensky stating that the Roumanians are firmly resolved to fight side by side with their brave Allies until the final triumph of right and justice.

TRIESTE BOMBED THRICE IN 48 HOURS.

AUSTRIAN COMMUNIQUE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Sept. 2.

An Austrian communiqué says that enemy airmen have bombed Trieste three times in the past forty-eight hours.

ENEMY REINFORCEMEMTS TO ITALIAN FRONT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

UDINE, Sept. 2.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Sept. 2.

Austrian prisoners report that reinforcements are hurrying to the Italian front from the Russo-Roumanian front in addition to the Germans who made their first appearance on the Carso on Thursday.

CALCUTTA CONGRESS RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

MR. S. R. BOMANJI ON THURSDAY'S CONTRETEMPS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1.

Mr. S. R. Bomanji writes to the "Englishman" attacking the autocratic and irregular way in which political meetings in Calcutta are conducted. Referring to the Congress Reception Committee's meeting on Thursday he considers that it is a prerogative of the members of a meeting to make and unmake the chairman and it is open to the members to oppose a ruling of the chairman and depose him from the chair if the majority of those present demanded it. The chairman, when he saw that the sense of the meeting was against him, had the common sense to walk out accompanied by his friends, without dissolving it.

BENGAL LIGHT HORSE.

FORMATION REPORTED TO BE SANCTIONED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1.

It is stated on good authority that the formation of the Bengal Light Horse has been informally sanctioned. The terms of service and other details are being discussed and as soon as these are finally settled, it is understood formal sanction will be received from the Military authorities here. Colonel Pugh, it is said, is conferring with a high military representative on the subject and the scheme is expected to take a practical shape very shortly. Three hundred and thirty applications have been received for enrolment and it is estimated that allowwing for wholesale rejections there ought to be fully two hundred and fifty men availble or sufficient to form two squadrons.

RAILWAY STRIKE AT JHANSI.

A PEACEFUL END.

(Associated Press.)

The employees of the Jhansi Workshops of the G. I. P. Railway went on strike on the 22nd August, but resumed work on the 27th August, 1917 on it being explained to them by the Locomotive Superintendent that it was intended to enhance the maxima of the various grades, as had been done at Parel and Matunga. The conduct of the strikers throughout was peaceful and law abiding.

WASHAWAY ON B. B. & C. I. RY.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 1.

The District Traffic Superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Ahmedabad, issued the following communique:— Due to washing away of the line between Himatnagar and Idar on the A. P. Rly, Nos. 122 down and 121 up mixed trains will run between Ahmedabad and Himatnagar until further notice.

Mr. G. Harvey Kelly whose services were lent by the Indian State Railway to the Royal Siamese Southern Railway, has left for Calcutta to resume his substantive appointment.

CONTEMPLATED STEP BY MR. MONTAGU.

"MADRAS MAIL'S" OBJECTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS; Aug. 31.

Referring to Sir Subramania Iyer's cable to the Premier and the Secretary of State the "Madras Mail" objects to the suggestion contained in it that the article was officially inspired and protests against two misrepresentations. The paper says:—"There is no ground for the charge that we wish to obstruct reform on the lines already stated by Mr. Montagu." It adds, "Our objection is to acts contemplated by him which have nothing to do with constitutional reform, but which we think would very gravely affect the authority of Government in this country." The paper also observes, "We are entirely opposed to wilful obstructions of Government, regardless of race or political creed of those who undertake it." The paper adds, "There are innumerable matters in which the Secretary of State may interfere without objection. There are other matters in which interference amounts to declaration of no confidence in the Government and can have only one result." The paper concludes: "Circumstances are conceivable in which it would be the duty of a Secretary of State to go contrary to European opinion, but none in which it would be right to ignore or to undervalue it, or reasonable to suppose that going contrary to it will not have some disadvantages in respect of reforms. Mr. Montagu may have to fight a considerable section of it and may be perfectly justified in fighting that section of it. But where European opinion champions the principles of administration it will be invincible, not because it is European but because it is right. Our warning was intended to convey to Mr. Montagu a caution against supposing that its usual apparent apathy meant inability to assert itself when necessary. Thanks to the enterprise of Sir Subramania Iyer it will reach him sooner than it otherwise would though in the form of a dubious paraphrase."

SEA BORNE TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA

DECREASE IN BOTH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN JULY 1917.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1.

The Foreign sea borne trade returns of British India for July, 1917 as compared with those of the preceding month showed decreases in total imports, re-exports and exports. The total imports of merchandise were valued at ten crores of rupees. Exports including those of wheat, tanned cow hides and other articles of national importance on Government account at sixteen crores, and re-exports at fifty-two crores. Imports decreased by one-tenth per cent, re-exports by eighteen per cent, and exports by fifteen per cent. As compared with July 1916, imports showed a decrease of thirty per cent, exports of eleven per cent, and re-exports of nine per cent. In four months ended July, 1917 excess of exports over imports of private merchandise was Rs. 3284 lakhs, as against Rs. 3,277 lakhs in corresponding period of 1916.

The amount of council bills and telegraphic transfers paid in India in four months ended July 1917 was Rs. 2,056 lakhs.

MADRAS ANTI-HOME RULERS' CABLE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 1.

Rao Bahadur P. Theyagraya Chettiar, Secretary, South Indian Peoples' Association, Madras, has sent the following cablegram to the Prime Minister of England and the Secretary of State for India:

"Cablegrams sent by Madras Provincial Congress Committee and Sir Subramania Iyer represent views only of a microscopic minority consisting mainly of Brahmins. We unqualifiedly repudiate those views and support policy and authority of Government. The bulk of the population are neither Home Rulers nor followers of Mrs. Besant."

ALL-INDIA WEATHER,

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

The monsoon continues unusually strong. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Central India, west coast of the Peninsula, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Madras Deccan, and north Madras coast; and local in Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab, North-west Frontier Provinces, East Rajputana, Central Provinces and Mysore. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma and Gujarat.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy and Bassein two inches, Lashio and Bhamo one and a half, Gauhati and Silchar two, Gorakhpur and Meerut one and a half, Cawnpore and Mussooree two, Lahore and Sialkot three-quarter, Peshawar one, Cherat two, Jaipur one, Sutna one and a half, Nagpur three, Jagdalpur two, Ratnagiri three, Sholapur one, Parbhani four, Raichur one and a half, Hyderabad (Deccan) one, Masulipatam and Gopalpur one and a half.

Forecast:—An increase in north-west of Central Provinces and a diminution in east of the Punjab.

U. P. PROVINCIAL CONFERENCES.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 1.

The 11th U. P. Provincial Conference will meet at Sitapur from the 14th to 17th October. The political conference will be held on the 14th and 16th, the Industrial Conference on the 15th and the Social Conference on the 17th. The Hon. Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra has been elected president of the political conference.

CONGRESS PROPAGANDA.

"THE BOMBAY POLITICAL REPORMER."

We have received a copy of the first number of the "Bombay Political Reformer" which is to be issued quarterly by the District Congress Committees of this City. In this Presidency the various Congress Committees have not been so active as they ought to have been in furthering the educational propaganda decided upon by the Congress. There is, therefore, some satisfaction in the fact that the District Congress Committees of this City should have decided to make an effort in this direction. This is, we believe, the first political periodical that has been issued by an organisation associated with the Congress. It is appropriately commended to the notice of the public by a foreword from the pen of the veteran Congressman, the Hon. Sir Dinshah Wacha, which, brief though it is, deserves a good deal of reflection. Sir Dinshah concisely describes the motive of the educative mission of the Congress as a new departure "which the exigencies of advancing times and greater political progress of our people demanded as both expedient and essential", —and hopes for a successful realisation of that mission. For the first thirty years and more of the existence of the Congress, he says,

"its most distinguished workers had engaged themselves, amidst great stress and strain and many difficulties and obstacles, to lay broad and deep its foundation by the exercise of patience and perseverance, unflinching patriotism combined with sobriety of speech and thought, and consummate political sagacity."

They strenuously strove, he adds, to complete what was in reality pioneer work in the political life of India.

Patience and Political Reform.

Now, says Sir Dinshah, "the time has come for the new generation rising in our midst, full of ardent aspirations but yet inchoate, to raise on that solid foundation an edifice which shall endure." The work will necessarily demand "equal, if not greater, patience, responsibility, sobriety of thought and speech, and above all wise and cautious leadership." If the reforms which the Congress now demands, are, as Mr. Basu said on Saturday at the Servants of India Society, not "concessions to the people but their dues."—a mere instalment of rights for which the people have long vindicated their capacity, apart from any consideration of mere justice,—the exercise of patience may or may not be advisable but would certainly be unnatural. Nevertheless, it cannot be too often emphasised that true leadership,—whether it is "wise and cautious" or wise and bold as occasion demands,—must be based on a careful study and grasp of the political and social problems of the country and, to be successful, must demand and foster an intelligent understanding of those problems by the rank and file in the field of *national* work. Sir Dinshah confidently hopes that the new generation of Congressmen "will not be wanting in their arduous task to lead the Congress in the fullness of time to its destined goal" and anticipates that such valuable education as journals of the type of the "Bombay Political Reformer," can provide, will prove to be of the highest utility to them.

"Bombay Political Reformer."

The first number of this political quarterly, the chief defect of which is the absence of any contribution on the present political situation, contains a number of articles of unequal merit. The place of honour is accorded to an article on the "Revenue Settlements in the Bombay Presidency" by the Hon. Mr. Goculdas Parekh. The article is a lucid summary of the chief features of the manner in which the land revenue is assessed, but we must confess to a sense of disappointment that it does not contain a word about the reaction of the revenue settlements on the agricultural practice and consequently on the economic condition of the Presidency. Mr. Parekh has been a life-long student of this subject and we trust that in a future number he will make good this inexcusable omission. Mr. Polak contributes a very important as well as excellent article on "Some Outstanding Emigration Problems," which we must reserve for separate notice. He is followed by Mr. U. K. Trivedi who discusses the most urgent question of "Educational Reform in India." Mr. H. V. Divetia's examination of "Social Reform Legislation in India" is inadequate. Both the last-named articles are marked more by promise than actual merit but are readable.

Amazing Ineptitude.

Mr. H. K. Mehta writes on the "Indian Defence Force." The subject is one which requires delicate, careful, and, above all, fair treatment. In Mr. J. K. Mehta's hands the subject receives anything but such treatment. The insufficient response of Indian youths to the Defence Force is, indeed, unfortunate. But there is, as every Indian of understanding realises, a moral as well as a psychological explanation of this. Mr. Mehta has not realised this and, he is in a bad temper with Indian youths. The result is not surprising. His article, written in a rhetorical vein, is an illustration of the commonplace that bad temper is fatal alike to coherence of thought and correctness of style. It is clear that the "Bombay Political Reformer" will have to pass into hands other than those of its present conductors if it is to be a genuine organ of Congress propaganda and really representative of Congress opinion. It is impossible to speak too scathingly of the ineptitude of producing the first number without any attempt to deal with the existing grave situation.

THE AEROPLANE DEMAND.

"WE CAN NEVER HAVE TOO MANY."

"In land fighting there is a limit; in air fighting there is none. You cannot mass usefully more than a certain number of guns in one section of the front; but except for artillery observation, the needs of which are limited by the extent of line, you can use any quantity of aeroplanes on the British front in France.

"For fighting, reconnaissance, bombing, defending, the aeroplane is always in demand. If every want were filled to-day, to-morrow would see a still greater demand. There is no limit to the use of aeroplanes in warfare except the capacity to produce them. Consequently it is useless to ask, as is sometimes done, for a sufficient supply *both* for active operations *and* for home defence. The former will always be ready to absorb all available aircraft, and these must be allocated to one service or another by those best capable of judging of the country's best interests as a whole."

The aeroplane situation was summed up in this manner by a competent air authority, who, says the "Daily Mail," further explained the system now in force for supplying the demands and meeting the wishes of the air forces of Great Britain.

"The Air Board Office in the Strand is now the headquarters of the fighting as well as the supply commands. Under one roof and in close touch with one another are the heads of the Army and Navy air forces and the organiser of supply. The latter is a manufacturer whose career has been marked by the successful conduct of a great engineering business.

DAILY CONFERENCE.

"Every morning the heads of all departments meet in conference. Every wish, every complaint, of the fighting forces is presented to the supply chief. Every difficulty in supply is discussed with heads of the active branches. Theoretically the system is complete.

"It is recognised by the supply branch of the air service that the best critics of supply are the men who are using the machines. If there are defects in the machines in the matter of speed, material, handiness, fighting qualities, the flying officer is the first to detect and suffer by them. His complaint, if he has one, is made to his squadron commander; the latter passes it on his chief. It should reach the head of the fighting air forces on the front, who is also moving about continually, talking to the men and discussing air matters with them. From him it goes to the daily air conference. Again the theory is a good one.

"Aircraft manufacturers should, it is stated, find no difficulty in bringing any complaint or difficulty before the responsible organising chief of supply. Chief among their difficulties are those arising from the rapid and unending development of design, improvement of engines and accessories, greater demands for qualities of strength, speed, resistance to attack, and power of attack.

MEN AND MATERIAL.

"Material, from being one of the least has become one of the greatest problems of aircraft manufacture. Highest possible quality is demanded in all steel, wood, and other material used. With the increase in power and reduction of weight there comes an imperative demand also for the highest quality of workmanship. The machine with which Bleriot flew the Channel eight years ago was a 'thing of shreds and patches' compared with a modern fighting aeroplane. It was said by the amazed spectators to be 'tied together with string'!

"Men fit for training as pilots are, it is said, not difficult to find. An adequate number of skilled mechanics to build engines and keep them in order when in use presents a greater difficulty. If there is any skilled engineer to-day employed upon private work it is his plain duty to offer himself for employment for work in aero-engine factories. With the supply of material, labour, and administrative capacity limited, and time an all-important factor, increase of output is to be sought rather by concentration than dissipation of energy; existing organisations for manufacture of aircraft must be developed and enlarged and smaller factories connected up with them. This is preferable to the creation all over the country of small independent units, involving a waste of engineering staff and the need for larger stocks of raw material and more inspection. The future of the war lies in the air, and the lives of thousands of men at the front, and thousands of women and children at home are in the keeping of the men who make and use aircraft."

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END OF INDENTURED EMIGRATION.

SYSTEM OF AIDED COLONISATION.

FACILITIES FOR IMMIGRANTS IN FUTURE.

REPORT OF INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCE.

PUBLISHED FOR INFORMATION AND CRITICISM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Sept. 1.

The report of the Inter-Allied Immigration Conference on allied emigration from India held recently in London is published to-day together with a covering resolution by the Government of India. The resolution says:—

The following report is published for public information and criticism. The Government of India have not yet considered the report and reserve judgment on all the points raised in it. The Secretary of State has desired that it should be made known that his Majesty's Government in agreement with the Government of India have decided that indentured emigration shall not be re-opened. They also consider that no free emigrants can be introduced into any colony until all Indian immigrants already there have been released from the existing indentures.

The conference was wholly an official body consisting of Lord Islington, Sir A. H. Steel-Maitland, Messrs. M. C. Seton, G. E. A. Grindle, I. F. N. Green, and T. C. Macnaghten. It may be noted that no witnesses were called. Only Lieut.-Col. Kennedy of the Assam Labour Board, Messrs. Marjoribanks and James Macneill were present to give any information that may be required.

SYSTEM TO BE FOLLOWED IN FUTURE.

The following are some of the important passages of the report:—The new system will be entirely free and the indentured system will be abolished. The system to be followed in future will be one of aided colonisation and its object will be to encourage settlement of Indians in certain colonies after the probationary period of employment in those colonies to train and fit them for life and work there, and at the same time to afford supply of labour, essential to the well-being of the colonies themselves. Immigrants will, as at present, arrive in a colony entirely free of debt and of any financial liability connected with the cost of his introduction into the colony. He will be in no way restricted to service under any particular employer except that for his own protection, a selected employer will be chosen for him for the first six months. He will, however, be encouraged to work for his first three years in agricultural industries by an offer, should he do so of numerous and important benefits subsequently as a colonist. In order that no employer shall be able to claim that he had paid the expanses of introduction of any particular immigrant, such expenses will be borne by the Government of each colony concerned out of a common fund raised by rateable contributions from employers either (1) of all Indian immigrants other than those locally born, or (2) of an immigrant during the first three years of his residence, or (3) during the period laid down as necessary to qualify him for a free return passage. Steps will be taken to ensure that land may be made available at once in the simplest and cheapest manner that can be devised for all immigrants who desire it and who have completed the qualifying period of three years' employment under the employers on the register. To secure this end the department in each colony will be responsible for the provision of sufficient land to meet all bona fide applications, for rendering it suitable for agriculture by adequate clearing irrigation and drainage where this is considered necessary by the department and for distribution of it among applicants and due control of their management of it subsequently. Land not exceeding five acres in extent will be granted to an immigrant after three years' employment under the employers on the register subject to a reasonable annual rent in the case of leaseholders. Rent will vary according to the fertility and position of the land and will be subject to revision every 30 years.

LIABILITY FOR BREACH OF ENGAGEMENT.

After the first six months, the immigrant will have perfect liberty to move from one employer to another upon one month's notice. At no time will the immigrant be under any indenture and relation between him and his employer will be purely that prevailing in the colonies between any master and servant. The immigrant can only be proceeded against for any breach of engagements by way of civil suit in the ordinary course of law and will be liable to no criminal penalties. A minimum wage will be fixed. All wages will be paid regularly and in full i.e. without deductions.

SERVICE IN COLONIES.

During the first 12 months after arrival in a colony, children under 11 years of age will be entitled to free rations on a scale to be determined by the Colonial Government, while children under 5 years of age will be given free milk rations during the whole time that their parents remain in the employment of the employer on the register. Free rations will be issued for at least six months to pregnant and nursing women working under an employer on the register. Each adult male immigrant employed in agricultural industry will be granted for his personal use and cultivation a garden plot of one tenth acre if he desires it. After six months' service a larger plot up to one-third of an acre will be made available wherever possible to industrious workers in the nature of a reward.

All persons desirous of employing immigrants during their first three years of residence will be required to apply to the Protector of Immigrants and if the conditions of employment and living which they offer are found after enquiry to be suitable and in accordance with the standards required the Protector will place them on the register of approved employers. Any employer not fulfilling the above conditions found employing immigrants will be liable to fine on prosecution in a criminal court at the instance of the Protector of Immigrants.

OPEN DEPOTS FOR EMIGRANTS.

In each district, from which assisted emigration proceeds, there will be a depot where emigrants will be assembled by agents and passed as suitable by inspectors. The depots will be freely open to emigrants and their friends and in them emigrants will be under no restraint. Depots will be open to inspection at any time by the District Magistrate or any Magistrate deputed by him. But the production of emigrants before a Magistrate in India will not be required. Non-official gentlemen of standing in the district will be appointed visitors to each depot. From these district depots emigrants will be sent down to a central depot where they will be examined medically and passed by the Emigration Commissioner as suitable. Non-official gentlemen will be appointed visitors to these depots also.

EMIGRATION CONDITIONS.

While it is considered impracticable to insist upon any hard and fast proportion of single men to families the emigration of whole families will be encouraged and particularly of families containing young unmarried girls, but persons below the age of 18 will be assisted to emigrate only when accompanied by their parents or guardians. The emigration of women of an undesirable class, women unaccompanied by their families will not be assisted and the rule requiring a certain proportion of women to men will be abolished. The non-working dependents of an imigrant will not be rejected medically merely on the ground that they are physically incapable of work or on the score of age. A written statement shall be given to each intending emigrant and explained to him stating the terms of his employment and the conditions of life in the colony to which he proposes to emigrate. Emigration from pilgrim centres will be prohibited during the times of pilgrimage or festivals. Any emigrant wishing to return to India will be granted for himself and his dependants half the passage money after three years, three-quarters after five years, and the whole after seven years' continuous residence in the colony, but the acceptance of a grant of land under special facilities outlined above will be held *ipso facto* to extinguish all claim to a free or assisted return passage. An emigrant who has availed himself of a free or assisted return passage under these conditions, should he return to the colony, shall have no right to a second free or assisted return passage to India.

All labourers, who are at present under indenture, or who after completing their period of indenture have not yet qualified under the existing rules for a free or assisted return passage as the case may be, shall have the option of remaining under the existing terms, as to repatriation or of coming under the new terms on the condition that in the latter case the first five years of service in the colony shall be excluded in calculating the amount of service qualifying for a free or assisted passage.

POLITICAL AND MUNICIPAL RIGHTS.

An Indian immigrant already acquires exactly the same political and municipal right as any inhabitant except only that in Fiji he is specially represented on the Legislative Council by a nominated member instead of taking part in the elections by which European members are selected. The Government of Fiji will, if desired, consider the question of adopting the electoral system so as to include Indians on the same terms as Europeans.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

ALLAHABAD SELECTION COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Sept. 1.

The Allahabad Selection Committee has had its first sitting with the Hon. Mr. H. C. Ferard, Commissioner, in the chair.

Allahabad and Cawnpore Defence Force area has been called upon to provide 201 rank and file for their annual training, to be divided into three groups.

A number of applications for exemption were disposed of. Several applicants were excluded, some of them on medical ground. Transfers from one group to another were also made.

ADULTERATION OF GHEE.

DEPUTATION TO LORD RONALDSHAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

A deputation consisting of one hundred members representing the British Indian Association, Bengal Land Holders' Association, Bengal Mahajan Sabha, Marwari Association, Rajput Association and Bengal National Chamber of Commerce waited upon his Excellency Lord Ronaldshay in connection with public feeling in Bengal against adulteration of ghee. The Hon. the Maharajadhi Raja of Burdwan, as spokesman of the deputation, requested his Excellency to move the Government of India to pass an ordnance pending legislation penalising both adulteration of ghee and selling or stocking adulterated ghee.

The Governor in reply said that he hoped that the object of the deputation would be best served by an emergency legislation which this Government would introduce on Tuesday next at the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council. The Bill would be referred to a select committee on the same day with request to submit a report with all speed. The legislation would take the form of an amendment to the Calcutta Municipal Act and would confine itself only to the ghee question. As the penal clauses in the legislation would require sanction of the Government of India he would telegraph to the Government for necessary sanction.

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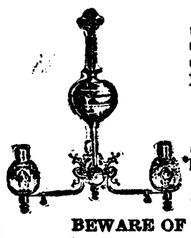

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THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

The monsoon is to-day stronger than usual. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, United Provinces, Rajputana, Central India east, on west coast of Peninsula, Mysore and local in Upper Burma, Assam, north Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Gujarat, Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Madras Deccan and north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Diamond Island four inches, Tavoy, Akyab three, Rangoon one and a half, Jalpaiguri five, Darjeeling, Dinajpur, Ranchi and Darbhanga two, Patna one and a half, Hazaribagh, Allahabad three, Bahraich one and a half, Mussooree two, Dehra Dun, Mount Abu five, Udaipur two, Ahmedabad three, Rajkot, Jagdalpur, Hyderabad (Deccan) one, and Parbhani one and a half.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in east and north Punjab, Central Provinces, and round north of the Bay.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 1st September 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the east Punjab and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess in the north and the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general except in the extreme north-western districts; Jhansi has had 0-19in., Cawnpore 0-42in. and Allahabad 3.00in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in east Rajputana and local in west Rajputana; Jodhpur has had 0.50in., Jaipur 0.31in., Kotah 0.76in. and Mount Abu 5.23in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in upper Sind and east Rajputana and heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is generally damper than usual. Night temperature is in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Gujarat and isolated showers in Kathiawar; Rajkot has had 1.01in., Surat 0.29in. and Ahmedabad 3.05in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur reports 0.10in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 1.15in., Ratnagiri 1.56in., Mormugao 0.31in. and Karwar 0.95in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.26in. of rain and Hyderabad 1.00in. Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—There has been an increase of precipitation in Rajputana and the United Provinces, but a decrease in the Central Provinces and Kathiawar. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, Gujarat, east Rajputana and the United Provinces with the exception of the extreme north-western districts and local in west Rajputana and south Hyderabad, while some showers have occurred in Kathiawar, the Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and local rain in Gujarat, the Central and the United Provinces and Rajputana and some showers in the Deccan, Central India West, Kathiawar and the east Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 1st of September, 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (31st Aug.)	100.7	86.7	52	..	0	—0.01
Jask	94.2	80.0	88	..	0	—0.06
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (31st Aug.)	89.2	81.7	81	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	100.3	84.7	79	..	12.86	+8.46
Rawalpindi	94.3	77.6	76	..	29.45	+10.27
Lahore	96.9	82.3	80	..	16.41	+8.63
Hissar	98.8	78.1	79	..	8.59	..
Ambala	96.7	78.3	85	..	26.05	+6.32
Delhi	92.0	79.0	87	..	19.03	—0.21
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	92.9	79.1	75	..	28.99	+8.44
Mainpuri	90.8	77.5	91	0.01	17.82	—1.60
Jhansi	91.6	76.8	87	0.19	32.44	+3.70
Cawnpore	89.4	79.1	89	0.42	31.50	+5.21
Allahabad	89.3	76.6	96	3.00	29.93	+0.97
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	105.9	84.0	78	..	5.49	+3.31
Karachi	83.3	76.1	92	..	2.51	—3.20
Ajmer	87.7	78.6	91	0.05	31.02	+14.57
Jaipore	87.9	76.3	87	0.31	31.29	+12.79
Kotah	87.6	77.8	89	0.76	39.31	+18.02
Mount Abu	75.6	66.9	100	5.23	36.12	+36.32
GUJARAT KATHIAWRI AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	84.8	77.1	80	..	18.38	+7.33
Dwarka	82.1	76.6	98	..	11.38	+1.35
Veraval	81.1	76.5	95	..	28.22	+7.90
Rajkot	85.4	73.1	87	1.01	24.58	+2.66
Bhavnagar Para	89.8	76.2	90	..	17.19	+1.03
Surat	85.5	76.9	83	0.29	33.19	—0.19
Ahmedabad	88.8	76.2	92	3.05	27.95	+2.77
Deesa	92.8	77.3	93	0.06	34.33	+14.63
Neemuch	86.9	74.0	99	..	40.06	+17.86
Indore	83.8	73.1	86	..	23.93	+0.58
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	84.9	77.3	89	0.04	41.82	—1.25
Saugor	81.2	75.6	90	..	40.62	+5.46
Hoshangabad	86.7	74.0	96	..	39.35	+2.66
Khandwa	85.7	74.7	90	..	19.48	—1.56
Akola	88.2	74.9	82	..	17.43	—4.06
Amaraoti	85.8	74.3	81	..	19.56	—9.66
Nagpur	86.8	76.0	87	0.10	25.82	—9.45
Chanda	90.5	77.9	88	..	34.62	—3.64
Raipur	89.7	77.3	90	..	46.53	+9.74
KONKAN—						
Bombay	81.2	76.1	92	1.15	61.48	+3.15
Ratnagiri	82.5	77.9	91	1.56	74.65	+0.57
Marmugao	85.2	74.9	98	0.31	73.40	—4.52
Karwar	79.1	75.9	92	0.95	101.54	+1.23
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.6	72.6	71	..	3.75	—9.18
Ahmednagar	83.8	70.4	81	..	10.50	—0.89
Poona	81.4	70.9	86	0.08	9.00	—6.77
Sholapur	86.8	71.9	84	0.02	12.68	—2.13
Bijapur	83.5	70.3	88	..	11.70	+3.44
Belgaum	75.3	66.2	97	0.26	25.06	—3.69
Aurangabad	84.5	69.5	89	..	20.31	+2.77
Nizamabad (Indur)	88.9	72.7	87	..	36.10	+9.75
Hyderabad	75.2	71.0	92	1.00	17.44	0
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	84.0	76.3	93	0.20	107.93	+9.26
Calicut	82.8	75.5	95	0.81	66.93	—20.69
Cochin	82.7	74.7	90	0.25	57.93	—6.35
Colombo	86.2	77.5	87	0.14	9.01	—7.38
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	84.3	75.2	93	0.05	22.99	+5.26
Bellary	89.6	74.6	71	..	9.29	+3.03
Guddapah	93.5	79.4	72	..	11.48	—1.98
Madras	87.8	78.9	86	..	16.26	+5.15
Bangalore	80.3	66.5	91	..	11.56	—0.83
Coimbatore	89	71.1	80	..	2.77	—1.43
Trichinopoly	92.1	77.4	66	..	10.86	+3.66
Negapatam	94.6	76.9	75	..	8.64	—3.51

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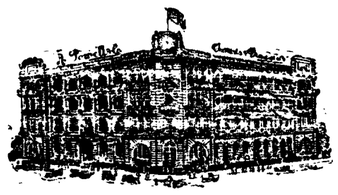

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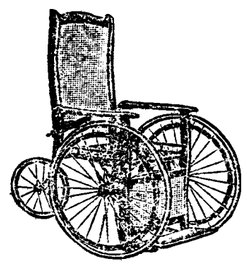

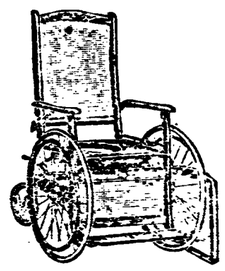
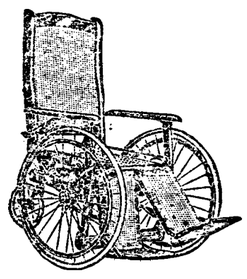
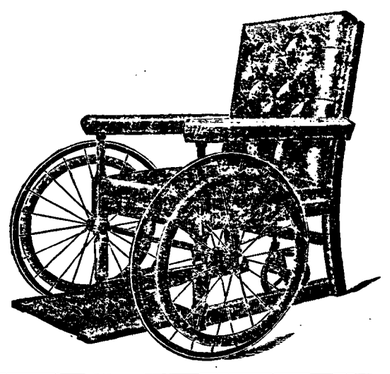
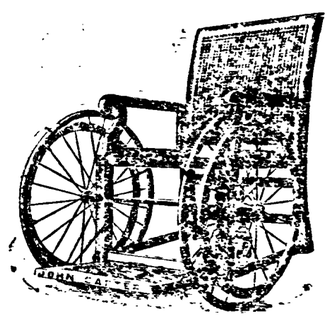

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TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 31st Aug. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.675 Inch.
Temperature of Air	78.2 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.7 "
Dew Point	76.2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.936 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	10.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	81.2 "
Minimum do.	74.5 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W,WSW,SW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	132 Miles.
Fall of Rain	2.11 Inche
Total fall during month	33.27 "
Do. do. year	64.07 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 1st Sept.	0.04 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.
	Sept				Sept			
Sat.	1	m 11	5	29 2	1	m 4	28	15 4
		11	20a	28 9		8	10a	15 9
Sun.	2	m 11	46	29 7	2	m 5	16	15 1
						6	49a	14 10
Mon.	3	m 0	7	29 5	3	m 6	2	15 4
		0	26a	29 8		6	29a	14 4
Tues.	4	m 0	53	29 7	4	m 6	47	15 11
		1	5a	29 2		7	10a	14 4
Wed.	5	m 1	40	29 2	5	m 7	31	17 0
		1	44a	28 4		7	52a	14 10
Thur	6	m 2	28	28 4	6	m 8	17	19 3
		2	24a	27 2		8	35a	15 8
Fri.	7	m 3	20	27 3	7	m 9	3	19 7
		3	7a	25 10		9	21a	16 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Sept.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
1 (Saturday)	6h. 23m.	6h. 54m.
2 (Sunday)	6h. 23m.	6h. 53m.
3 (Monday)	6h. 24m.	6h. 52m.
4 (Tuesday)	6h. 24m.	6h. 51m.
5 (Wednesday)	6h. 24m.	6h. 51m.
6 (Thursday)	6h. 25m.	6h. 50m
7 (Friday)	6h. 25m.	6h. 4?m.

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1917 August 17d. 11h. 51.0m. p.m.: First quarter: 25d. 0h. 38.2m. a.m. Full Moon September 1d. 5h. 58.5m. p.m.; Last quarter: 8d. 0h. 55mm. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 9-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 1st September, 1917. was 29.867 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 9-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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